



"Dance of the mermaids".
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).



"Snapper Snapped".
(Photo by N. G. Limaye)



Under the guidance of
Brahmin Priestess, Hindu
women are seen performing
Pooja ceremony on Chow
patty sands.



SIMKIE.



"NIRASHA DANCE"



UDAY SHANKAR.

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'THE WAR TO END ALL WARS'

IF "WORLD PEACE" THAT IS TO BE THE OUTCOME OF THE PRESENT WAR IS TO BEAR ANY
SEMBLANCE TO REALITY, THEN THERE MUST NOT BE ANOTHER VERSAILLES

By M. D. Japheth, Author, "The Price Of Peace"

THIS is primarily an age of make-belief and appearances deceptive. Nothing, however, could be more deceptive or meaningless than the title of this article when it is applied to the war of 1914-18, for, far from proving to be the war to end all wars, it has tragically been seen to have been the war to begin all wars.

Four years of wasted humanity and twenty-one years of wasted hope! A great price indeed to pay for human folly. To-day the world stands precisely as it did in 1914. Now, as then, Germany the attacker has unsheathed the sword of force, and now, as then, England and France, the defenders have unsheathed the sword of justice. If a Rip Van Winkle could have passed the intervening period in slumber, he might have perceived the contestants not in a new war in 1939, but merely continuing the war of 1914.

Human enthusiasm has something pathetic in it. We sometimes invite evil by the very methods we seek to prevent it. In the attempt to ensure peace, the Allies virtually declared war in 1918, for the terms of Versailles created German revenge from German defeat, and thus a European war out of a European peace. The Great War robbed Germany of the Kaiser and compensated her with Hitler. Having extinguished one conflagration, it supplied the fuels for another.

Nor can we assign the entire blame to England and France, for dispassionate reflection will reveal that their attitude was comprehensible to an extent. Some crimes demand more retribution than is their due. Germany had afflicted the world, particularly France, for four years, and hence she should be punished for her crime. Thus reasoned the framers of the treaty, not realising that an instrument of salvation was to become an instrument of destruction. The Allies considered the past and the present, but they did not consider the future.

Hitler His Own Enemy
With the passage of time, the humiliation of Germany became

the ambition of Germany, which has its climax in the present conflict. This ambition had to find expression in a personality, which it did in Hitler, an accident which is the misfortune of the world. To-day's political events may well be perceived to be a character sketch of this relentless horseman whose greatest failure is his attempt to contradict the laws of nature, and to destroy the moral consciousness of humanity. Hitler is thus his own enemy, whose end will be a virtual suicide.

Certain schools of thought opine that had the Allies stayed Hitler in his initial violations and transgressions, such as his anti-semitism and the re-occupation of the Rhineland, his subsequent excesses and the present war would have been avoided. On first hearing this plea appears feasible, but a psychological examination of the issue reveals that the resistance of the Democracies at this stage is more opportune, for with every act of aggression Hitler has created greater opposition and disgust, and has perhaps unknowingly consolidated the front against him.

The present war has been declared and is proceeding under a different auspices to that of the last war. The war-mentality that prevailed then is to-day a moral outcast, and the world in general is more peace-minded, barriers, of course, those militarised countries where the 'might is right' fallacy is the national philosophy. The one great benefit the last war has conferred upon humanity is the proven fact that it was not the war to end all wars, for it

solved nothing, achieved nothing and destroyed everything. Thus, in effect, no war can end all wars, for violence creates more violence, and merely perpetuates the degeneration of mankind.

"Experience is a hard school," said Benjamin Franklin, "but fools learn in no other." Four years of a tragic experience has not yet taught a world of fools that the path of the sword leads to man's destruction, and that his salvation and welfare lies in more dignified forms of expression than merely to kill or be killed. One war of indescribable horrors has left humanity still untutored; so another war has come to make the hard school harder.

At a time when expediency rather than ethical and moral codes is the international law, it is futile to speculate upon the probable issues of this war. One result, however, independent of military and political factors, is certain. Nazism, implying the anti-human precepts of Hitler and his lieutenants, must and will perish, for they can find no place in the scheme of things, and because the eternal and supreme law of humanity—the law of peace and goodwill—is inviolable. But it is not Nazism alone that will be crushed under the wheels of this war; autocracy, capitalism and exploitation, which are merely modified and less violent forms of Nazism, will also make their exit.

No Second Versailles

In the emergence of the new order, India is destined to play a significant role. Liberty is as precious to this country as it is

to Poland, and thus the supreme test of England's sincerity in her crusade against Hitler's reign of terror will be to confer upon India the status of a self-governing country. When England does this, she will ensure the full support not only of India as a whole but also the admiration of the entire democratic world. Moreover, a free India will symbolise a free world, and will therefore herald the ultimate triumph of the Allies.

The eventual, ultimate victory of the Allies does not depend upon the duration or nature of this war, but upon how they use their victory. Indeed, if this is to be a "war to end all wars," and if world peace is to bear any semblance of reality, then there must not be another Versailles. Hitler and Hitlerism must go, but Germans and Germany must remain. The peace that follows must be co-operative, not competitive, for the Allies have drawn their sword not to destroy but to save.

From the head of a raging furnace does base metal emerge pure. Even so, erring humanity, knowing not how to live, tragedy points the way and reveals the light. To-day men are shedding their blood and women their tears because they believe and they hope. They believe that might is not right, and they hope that right will ultimately prevail over might. In a new world re-created on the ashes of the old, it must be peace and not war, that will be the language of man for the language of peace is the language of self-realisation. This peace should not merely be a national peace but a human peace, a peace not to be formulated and evolved by politicians but by every man, woman and child. Each one of us has his own responsibility to realise and his own destiny to fulfil. If humanity is to continue with its exalted status intact, then world peace must cease to become a formless ideal and it must become a cherished reality.

If this is to be the "war to end all wars" then it must also be the war to herald eternal world peace.

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"I must take you along with me to the Viceregal Lodge," said Mahatma Gandhi and M. Jinnah had to agree to it. So along they went in Mr. Jinnah's car.

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

We must all hang together, or, assuredly, we shall all hang separately. — BENJAMIN FRANKLIN at the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4th, 1776.

Christening The War

By N. JOG

What is in a name?—asked Shakespeare and illustrated his query by the famous example of the rose smelling as sweet by whatever name it may be called.

Those who are engaged in the present European conflagration seem, however, to disagree with Shakespeare. They are very much concerned to invest the war with the most appropriate name. Apparently war would not be the same to them if it is wrongly labelled.

Hence we find that even before the conflict has begun in right earnest, people in all the three belligerent countries are devoting a good deal of care and thought to the Christening ceremony. Even neutral nations are joining in the game and a number of suggestions are being made all over the world for the most suitable nomenclature.

There is more in this than meets the unwary eye. It would not do to give any name to this war for the simple reason that unlike the rose which will smell as sweet by whatever name it may be called, the public reactions to the war will depend a great deal on the name it will bear.

They give a bad name to a dog before hanging it. And by a similar process of mass psychology, conferring a correct name on the war will help in hanging the enemy—metaphorically speaking. It is not merely a question of giving to an airy nothing a local habitation and a name, but a subtle move to damn the other fellow and mobilise world sympathy for oneself by calling the war by the right word.

Students of Sociology are aware that a good deal of superstition is mixed up in naming human babies. In India, for example, parents who have the misfortune to lose a number of children will Christen the next off-spring by some very uncomplimentary epithet with a view to ward off the evil eye of some spirit.

Some similar anxiety is manifest in naming this child of Mars. Each one of the belligerents is emphatic in disowning all responsibility for its procreation. "It is the other fellow who did it, not I!"—So runs the chorus. The Britishers are unani-

mous in foisting the war-guilt on the Nazis, while the Nazis are blaring from a thousand throats the war appetite of "Perfidious Albion."

How complicated and critical the question of naming the war is, can be seen from the fact that though the Sino-Japanese war is dragging on for more than two years now, it remains still merely an incident in the Japanese Foreign office vocabulary. In the legalistic parlance China and Japan are not at war at all—it is only a little local affair with Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek!

Hitler, too, did not want a war. His excursion into Poland was obviously intended to be an "incident" of the Nippon variety. But the British Premier being a stickler for propriety spoilt that game. The very formal ultimatum conveyed by the British Minister in Berlin on that historic Saturday changed the whole character of the affair and developed it into a real as well as legal war. The Nazis, of course, made capital out of this development, and forthwith foisted the responsibility of war on the British Government.

The Britishers on their part had not the least hesitation in ascribing the war-guilt to the Nazi fire-eaters. Chamberlain himself in his speech in Parliament attributed the European holocaust to the insensate ambition of one man—the German Fuehrer. And the very next day the London "Times" came out with a thundering leader under the Caption "Hitler's War."

Hitler's War, indeed, it is. There is no gainsaying that fact and most of us would without doubt endorse that verdict. But by the same token, is it not Chamberlain's war or Daladier's war? Who helped the Fascist Powers to become the menace they are? Who helped to kill the League of Nations? Who pandered to the war lust of the Japanese in Manchukuo or who looked on helplessly while Mussolini was raping Abyssinia? Who betrayed democracy in Spain and threw Czechoslovakia to the tender mercies of the Nazis?

The present is Hitler's war no doubt. But those who allowed him to gather strength and mo-

mentum all those years—be it out of selfishness, short-sightedness, misguided benevolence or whatever it might be—must share in the guilt. The Londonderry's and the Bonnets, the Cliveden set and the Cagonlards, and the Appeasers and Realists have sowed the wind and are now reaping the whirlwind!

Hitler's War! Indeed. This Nazi cloud which was no bigger than a man's hand in 1929 has enveloped the whole firmament in 1939 and threatens to sweep away European civilisation itself. Hitler, who holds in fee the lives of millions of men, women and children could have been snuffed away with a diplomatic demarche only a decade ago: to-day the flower of European manhood is being slaughtered to exorcise this devil.

The 1914-18 war has passed into history as the Great War. And though the present hostilities are potentially far bigger than anything experienced so far, obviously we cannot name it the greater War. For all we know a still greater one might be in the offing yet and comparatives do not make a happy name.

What about calling it the Three Years War, in terms of the Parliamentary White Paper? We have the Seven Years War in history as a precedent and many wars in ancient and medieval times were known by the number of years they took to chop off each other's heads. If I am not mistaken there was even a Hundred Years' War fought (between I forget whom) in the middle ages.

But will the war last three years at all? It is notorious that Hitler's only hopes are based on a lightning war and if that lightning fails to strike down his enemy, it will consume its author himself. It is only the unbroken series of victories that has stayed off a revolution in Germany. Once the spell is broken, the anti-Nazi elements will overthrow the Hitler regime long before three years are over.

No. It is not going to be a Three Years War—at least one hopes so!

Various other suggestions I have come across are the Plutocratic War, the Totalitarian War, the Dictatorship War, the Brown War, the Nazi War and the Demo-Nazi War.

Some fanciful and facetious

persons want to call it the "Fuehrerious Fight", the "Appeasement Aftermath" or just "The War of the Umbrella"—following the Wars of the Roses in British history. Those epithets tell their own tale.

Whatever one may ultimately stick itself to the war, one is thankful to be spared any ideological eye-wash with the nomenclature of the War. While the precise war-aims of the Allies are proving a matter for perplexity for everybody, it is at any rate good that no attempt is made to embody them in a tag.

One remembers, for example, with the bitterest irony that the last war was bailed by millions of those who laid down their lives on a hundred battlefields as The War To End Wars. They died that those who came after them should live...

And already within the span of a single generation we are busy Christening a new Armageddon!

SCIENCE IN LIFE

Cut flowers can be kept fresh for long periods by adding to the water in which they are placed a mixture of bleaching powder, aluminium sulphate, and iron oxide (rust).

Typewriter ribbons that last longer and give sharper and clearer impressions can be made from rayon.

A Hungarian inventor has won a diploma for cigarettes that give off green, red, lilac, pink or yellow smoke to match women's frocks.

Waxed paper makes excellent separators to be used in storing clean ferrotype plates in the darkroom. It protects them from being scratched and maintains their glossy surface in good condition, so that they require merely to be polished slightly with a soft cloth before use.

Instruments that measure the density of sap have been devised to aid in the making of maple syrup in the U.S.A.

BUTTERMILK PATENT

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LEGACY FOR MARXIST

Guy Aldred, "Kalinin-Marxist," free-thinker, and opponent of the class who live on unearned incomes, has inherited an annuity of £250 for acting as trustee under the will of Sir Walter Strickland, ninth baronet of a famous Yorkshire line. Sir Walter died in Java a year ago, aged 87.

The dead baronet's adopted son, a young Mexican named Juan Sanchez, is joint trustee.

At his house in Glasgow, recently, Mr. Aldred said: "Why should I give up the annuity? It will not interfere with my work, but will enable me to extend it. My life will not be any less sim-

(Continued on next page).

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Women

(By MR. ANGELO MOSES, M.A., F.R.A.C.,)

The Weaker Sex?

FOR centuries woman has been regarded merely as a "reproductive machine" or a "domestic drudge" or a "painted doll" to be occasionally displayed in the parlour or the drawing room. For ages and ages all nations suppressed her individuality and thus retarded her development and growth in life. Centuries of undeserved repression have developed a strong inferiority complex in woman. She has long borne in patience and silent sorrow the barbarity and arrogance of man.

Woman! I love your beauty and charm! I love your delicious smile and winsome gait. I want to please you, sing your praises, compose love lyrics about you, kiss those ruby lips of yours and caress your tender bosom....all this I want to do only in order to maintain my dominion over you. Man, the lord of the earth, craves to assert his superiority over woman, and looks down on her as but a weaker vessel. The whole world has long been suffering from this sickly sentimentalism.

But times have changed. To-day Madam Eve is abroad. She has shattered the walls of the seraglio—she is everywhere—on the playing field and on the office chair. Never in the history of the world has there been such defiant and wide awakening of the feminine species. Joan of Arc, Chand Bibi and other mistresses of kings who from behind the throne handled the sceptre and moulded the destinies of nations, were the exceptions rather than the rule. But to-day woman has come into her own. She has even broken into man's special preserves of sport and politics.

Woman's Achievements

Let me chronicle her achievements in the domains of adventure and sport. Of these, Miss Amy Johnson's magnificent solo flight to Australia is perhaps the most spectacular, but it is easy to recall half a dozen or more records which have been established by her fellow countrywomen. Miss Marjorie Foster was the first woman to win the King's Prize at Bisley in a field of 99 men. Mrs. Victor Bruce is

the holder of 24 world's motoring records. Lady Dorothy Mills and Miss Rosita Forbes are two of the world's most famous explorers; and if I remember right, the English Channel has been swum by at least four women.

English and American women have advanced in practically every respect and have shown to men that they are in no way inferior to them. In many parts of the world, woman besides her home life, takes an active interest in the political and civic activities of her country. The Iranian woman has discarded her veil and now works with men. Rumanian women are employed in the Air Force, and Chinese girl students go to the front under the leadership of Generalissimo and Madame Chiang. In India the wave of Nationalism is sweeping over the consciousness of every woman, and it is heartening to see her doing her bit in the struggle for the liberation of her motherland. The All-India Women's Confe-

rence, during its 12 years of existence, has done much towards purifying and modernising the social customs and conditions of everyday life in India. In Literature and Art, in Education and Research, woman is playing her role worthily.

There was a time when women were debarred from engaging themselves in all classes of work. But, now women are rapidly taking up such branches of engineering as Aeronautics, Railways and Shipbuilding. The world of to-day is not the world of a few centuries back, at least for the woman. Rightly may we ask, what was woman all these ages?

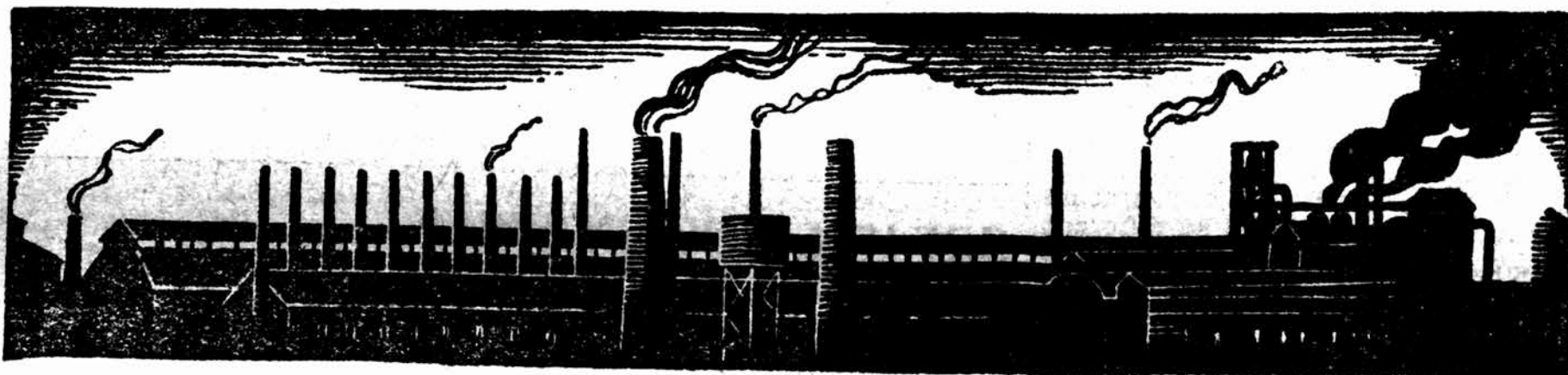
"An infant crying in the night,
An infant crying for the light,
And with no language but a cry."

Woman Coming Into Her Own

But, the world is increasingly beginning to realise that the physical, mental and spiritual emancipation of women can cer-

tainly achieve much towards the development and uplift of any nation. Any reasonable man will admit that he himself has benefited much by the freedom, liberty and facilities he has given to women. Men recognised the fact that a woman can not only make their home life enjoyable and pleasant, but also that she can offer expert advice on diverse matters of interest to them, and they demanded therefore that a woman should be smart and cultured, and possessing beauty, grace and refinement.

No matter how delicate and frail women may have been in the past—in itself a very doubtful statement to make—they now seem to be the dominant and more powerful sex. After centuries of unjust subjugation, woman has at last taken her rightful place as a true and useful friend, guide and philosopher of men. Bravo, Woman! You have shown to the world that a weaker vessel may have a stronger spirit in it!



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Legacy For Marxist

(Continued From Page 2)
ple or active."

Aldred first met Sir Walter in 1909, when Aldred was released from prison after serving twelve months for sedition. "Sir Walter was a really great scholar," said Aldred. "He has left me his manuscripts to be published. Also he asked me to write his story, and I intend to do so. The will mentions £15,344 estate in Britain, but I shall be surprised if his total estate here and abroad is less than £250,000. He used only £200 a year of his £10,000 income."

After ensuring annuities of £250 each to his two trustees, Sir Walter directed that the residue be held in trust for twenty-one years and used in publishing his private manuscripts. Then the income is to be paid to a Buddhist society "to be named hereafter by me in a codicil to my will." But Sir Walter named no society in the codicil.

Innocence Of

Man Tried On Charge Of Treason By The English In 1720

Sir Charles Fawcett, sometime Judge of the Bombay High Court, contributed, some years ago, a paper to the "Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society" entitled 'Rama Kamati and the East India Company' in which, with the help of the Company's records, the writer has reconstructed the story of the man who, after having had the career of a veritable local 'magnate' came to be tried on the charge of treason in 1720 and died between 1725 and 1726 in the Bombay jail where he was serving his life sentence.

Handyman Of The English

The summary of facts as presented in Sir Charles Fawcett's paper makes interesting reading and throws light on certain aspects of the story as it has been retailed by various writers in their treatment of the history of this city during the eighteenth century and later periods. The treatment of Rama Kamati's story by a man of the judicial training and experience of the retired Judge of the Bombay High Court, as is to be expected, possesses a certain significance for those who are interested in the general perspective of this period.

Rama Kamati's is a name that is recurrent in the Bombay records of the period undoubtedly through the connexion that existed between the Rt. Hon'ble East India Company in the city and its native handyman who at different times performed multifarious duties of Shroff, Mint-master, confidential adviser, trade monopolist and contractor in the excise customs, 'Overseer General of the Company's revenues upon the island' and even 'Muster-Master General of all the Hindu soldiers'. He held in addition and, curious as it may appear simultaneously with these servant's duties, the enviable position of a prosperous merchant whose enterprize would shame your hardest-bolled "entrepreneur" with interests that appear too numerous and extensive to catalogue.

Rama Kamati's rather complicated, if quite creditable and credible, transactions could perhaps be explained by the general background of the administration of the Rt. Hon'ble Company in those days. As Sir Charles remarks, 'diplomatic must be added to the other departments in which Rama rendered useful service to the Administration'. 'His astuteness', he adds, 'and high caste would no doubt make him a valuable negotiator'. To continue the narrative of Kamati's career at a point, however, where eclipse and eventual ruin overtook him:

The records show that he used to correspond with Angria and give information thus obtained to the Council. In June 1718 a Proclamation was issued "forbidding all persons that live under the Protection of the Rt. Hon. Co. to have any dealings with or take Passes from Connonjee Angria on pain of being esteemed Aiders and Assistants of our Enemies and prosecuted accordingly". Information that in breach of this proclamation and his loyalty, Rama was carrying on treacherous correspondence and illicit trade with Angria reached Boone and in February, 1719, the storm broke. On the 26th of that month the Council ordered a formal indictment to be prepared, with a view to his trial by the Governor and Council, that being the principal Court on the island, to which appeals lay from the Court of

Judicature. The charges mainly centred round two letters alleged to have been written at his orders to Angria and to bear his seal. . . .

Policy And The Law.

The circumstances under which the trial was held as they later came to be established and accepted by the Company itself which tried to assuage its outraged Non-conformist, if unquestionably imperialist conscience, by compensating Kamati's family indicate that Kamati was a victim of the familiar 'frame-up.' The recorded evidence on which the conviction was procured was unreliable and probably tutored. The documents put in as genuine letters dictated by Kamati to the Angre could well have been forgeries and therefore of questionable validity in judicial value if, that is to say, these judicial criteria were at all applicable.

Whether Kamati, who undoubtedly had had contacts with the Angres, did try to double-cross his masters and patrons we shall perhaps never know, for the simple reason that the Angre daffier of the period, so far as could be ascertained, has long been destroyed by fire. Nor need we much bother about this point for the simple reason that considering the historical perspective of the period and considering also

Rama Kamati

the character of the man Rama Kamati as the records of his transactions with the Hon'ble Co. reveal it, it need hardly have called for, or even to-day calls for, any moral iniquity or condemnation. The fate the man met was, in a sense, an ironic, if logical, culmination of his career.

Rama Kamati played a role and occupied a position that need hardly entitle him, apart from the ordinary human interest of his case, to be invested with any degree of justifiable importance as a personality of any historic significance. The students of the period are inclined to treat him as a personality of not very great importance, while it is quite intelligible, according to the precedents furnished to us, that Boone might have sought to find a scapegoat for the defeat he sustained in his attack on Angre's fort of Khanderi (Kamati advised him to undertake the expedition and claimed to have had definite information that the fort was incapable of resistance against the English attack). We are prepared to believe that the man was innocent of the charge brought against him. But, it

means either way very little to-day whether he was innocent or guilty as his masters in any case had had him in their power.

Canonisation Of Kamati

To make a "cause celebre" of the Kamati case as Mr. Varde does in his Concani 'Punyatmo Ram Kamti' (Gomantak Press, Bombay Rs. 2) is however to betray a lack of understanding of the historical perspective of the times in which his hero lived and died. Mr. Varde has tried in his book to prove that Kamati was completely innocent and that he was a victim of 'British justice.' He has tried to prove this thesis by subjecting the material in detail that he gathered out of the Bombay Government's records and other sources to what might be described the negative method of examination of the questions posed with his laborious 'research'. It seems to one a pity that Mr. Varde should have taken the trouble of undertaking the vindication of the innocence of Rama Kamati. But, it is perhaps a greater pity that he should have allowed himself to be swayed by purely sentimental motives and put forward a series of theses that are unacceptable because they are purely conjectural without any historical value and generally unconvincing. The hypothesis, for instance that Kamati was a "goencar baman" is not supported by reliable evidence. He could as well have been, indeed the fact that his relative who later figured in the trial lived in the Siddi's territory inclines one to think that he must have been, a Shenvi from Ratnagiri district and not from Goa. Very little material is available out of which the picture of Kamati's life could be reconstructed; and the picture that emerges out of available material is that of a dependent and servant of the Hon'ble Company and a parvenu who met a fate that he invited on himself even if he did not perhaps deserve it.

There is hardly any question of moral values or principles of justice about the Kamati case because neither had been operative in Kamati's times. The section of the island's population to which this man belonged was composed of essentially parasitical elements and although many of the merchants, shroffs and bankers laid in those days the foundations of their fortunes—many Gujarati and Parsi families owe their present-day prosperity to these beginnings which the subsequent development of the city increased—scrupulously avoided the dangerous path that Kamati was led to follow. The principles of English policy have been concerned primarily with the opportunist objective of increasing the power of English trade and later English rule. Boone could justifiably have modelled himself on the Clives and Hastings of his times even if Kamati had played the role of Nandkumar and Mr. Varde cannot possibly improve on the revelations made during the Parliamentary trial of the empire-builders.

Mr. Varde betrays also a fundamental ignorance of the system of law as it has always been superimposed on the administrative system of the English rule. Where the two systems cannot be reconciled the latter is upheld—and the subsequent consolidation of English power has not fundamentally changed this fact even into our times. As a matter of fact, the system has not changed anywhere at any time although it can be said to have been sophisticated as third-degree methods came to replace the crude torture of the thumb-screw. In no country in the world do the police methods diverge in their essential character and Boone can really

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

'PEER GYNT'

By HENRIK IBSEN.
(Copyright, Walter J. Black, Inc.)

This is a play that everyone would do well to read again, for the poet wrote it when he was deeply in love. The fanciful story is laid in Norway a long time ago.

Peer Gynt was the wilful son of a wasteful father. His tempestuous mother, Aase, alternately scolded and fondled him. Certainly there was nothing stabilizing in Peer's early life.

As a youth Peer tormented his mother with his enormous lies, tales of riding through the air on the back of a reindeer, of climbing dangerous cliffs over the fjords of Norway. Mother Aase argued against these stories embroidered with imagination, but Peer refused to admit that they were less than the truth.

Girls always interested this young wastrel and he spent most of his life in their pursuit. His reputation was such that girls of careful families were not allowed to see him. News came one day that Ingrid, sweetheart of Peer's innocent years, was now to be married. Aase chided her son for having lost his chance for a rich wife. Peer sulked; he was particularly irritated because he had no clothes fit to wear to a wedding. Not that he had been invited.

As the hour for the festivities drew close, Peer stormed and finally decided to go; wearing his tattered clothes, he set out for the celebration. But he was not welcome there. Sly remarks just within range of his hearing disclosed the ill will of the guests. Only one person looked graciously at him, little Solveig whose

lovely eyes and fair complexion made her a beautiful child.

Under the taunting of the guests Peer disappeared. Dancing was in progress when someone cried, "Look!" Running over the crest of the hill was Peer Gynt with Ingrid, the intended bride, under his arm. For days searching parties sought to find Ingrid but without success. Meanwhile Peer grew weary of her and ran away.

Peer's very name became venom on all sides. A reward was offered for his capture. Hiding in his hut Peer waited for a time to escape. To his surprise a sound of footsteps came one day. Looking out he saw the little girl with the lovely eyes and fair complexion; little Solveig had come to him.

"What are you doing here?" Peer cried.

Solveig explained simply; she had loved Peer the first time she saw him; she had asked her father for permission to marry him and being refused, she had fled to find him. Peer asked Solveig whether she had heard the stories about him; she answered, "Yes." Whether she understood what marrying him would mean; she answered, "Yes." He then invited her into the hut, showed her where food was, and left her.

After deep reflection Peer told Solveig that he must go away for a time before he could marry her, but that she must wait here for him. Taking his knapsack he went into the forest and away.

The years passed. Solveig work-

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Disturbers Of Meeting

Nothing offends a platform speaker more seriously than an interruption from his audience when he is in the middle of a speech. The talented speaker takes it easy; the average one gets exasperated and perspires profusely. And the new recruit always loses his temper and is carried away by passion to use abusive language.

No public speaker can boast of ever not having been interrupted when in the thick of a speech. But the talented speaker usually checkmates his intruder with his lightning wit, so that the disturber retires baffled and the silence is restored.

Home Rule For Hell!

Any one who interrupts Mr. Lloyd George returns dejected and disappointed because he is a man of repartee with a ready wit at his command.

Once while addressing a meeting of Welsh farmers Mr. Lloyd George observed:

"We will have Home Rule for Ireland and for England and for Scotland and for Wales..."

"And for Hell," interposed a half-drunk voice from the audience.

Any other speaker would have lost his temper at this kind of intrusion. But Mr. Lloyd George remained calm having been acquainted with all these previously. He, in good humour retorted: "Quite right! I like to hear a man stand up for his own country!"

The whole gathering burst out laughing and the poor baffled interrupter was not found in the congregation the next minute.

Rain Of Eggs

But in case the disturbers are hooligans, the speaker's position is not safe. Violence rules supreme. The organisers and the speakers are manhandled and chairs, tables, stools and whatever articles of furniture that reach the hands easily are hurled at the speakers.

In Electioneering campaigns especially when much is made of noting gruesome spectacles are witnessed.

Charles Burleigh, the great opponent of the Slave Trade, while speaking against slavery was attacked with rotten eggs from all sides. And an egg, it is said, struck him full on the face. With dramatic tact, he said calmly:

"This is a striking instance of what I have always maintained that pro-slavery arguments are unsound."

Parnell, too, met with the same experience at a meeting of his. While addressing a meeting of Wexford public he was pelted with rotten eggs and mercilessly attacked. Rotten eggs ran past him, to his right and to his left. And when a well-aimed rotten egg actually broke on his face he did not raise his hand to brush it off, but proceeded on with the speech.

Soon after, he lunched at a hotel while a tailor stitched his torn trousers and coat.

A Fine Shoe

In India, it is not rotten eggs that are hurled at the speaker but more frequently, sands, stones and shoes and "chappals". The speaker when he finds the situation uncontrollable always finds safety in flight.

Only a few weeks back, during a visit of Subhas Babu to Patna, a good number of hostile demonstrators hooted him down and threw brick-bats, shoes and missiles at the distinguished speaker. Apprehending grave consequences the Police officials immediately formed a cordon round the dais and received on their heads all

No Doubt They Are A Nuisance, But They Also Provide Occasions For The Display Of Wit

By A. A. Ravoof

the blows that were aimed at Mr. Bose.

And recently in Bombay, when a powerful speaker was orating on the evils of the drink habit, a shoe was hurled at him. The speaker took the shoe in his hand and in a perfect good humour remarked: "The shoe looks very fine. It's newly bought. It fits my leg perfectly. Will the kind gentleman throw the other one also?"

The 'kind gentleman' never responded but preferred to go home with one shoe in the pocket.

In some cases either due to the retiring disposition of the speaker or to the dominating presence of the interruptor, the latter wins the ground. Once when Parnell was lecturing, he dramatically asked his audience: "The question is who is to be the master?"

A voice from the gathering rang up: "The question is who is to be the mistress?"

Parnell was bad at repartee and so there was confusion. He was vanquished.

But usually it is the speaker

that holds the field.

Lady Astor was very brave even towards an uproarious mob. No amount of shouting or looting could stop her from explaining her point. Once when she was addressing a meeting in Glasgow the Communists in the audience tried their best to howl her down. She entreated them at first to listen to her and when she found that it was not possible, she began singing "Keep the Home Fire Burning" with such enjoyment of the fun, that the disturbers parched their throats and the uproar consequently died down. She finally had her say.

While "Jim" Thomas was presiding at the Trade Union Congress at Portsmouth, a member rose and asked: "A point of order, Mr. Chairman."

The president listened to it and after the point has been stated, put in: "That's your point of order? Right. Now let's get on."

He Objected!

And before the intruder could recover himself, the discussion

proceeded on.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar with his quick shots has saved many a situation in the Cotton Committee meetings. Once as a heated debate was proceeding on, a member rose up and said:

"I object..."

"To what do you object?" asked the president.

"I object to any Government..."

"Oh is that so now", cut in the president, "I thought you were Indian and not Irish."

All the members burst out and the agitated member took his seat in confusion and immediately joined the laughter.

Churchill's Wit

A few orators had such biting satire at their command that not one of their opponents remained in the hall to listen to the speech. The adversaries of Burke took to their heels as he rose to speak. They were afraid to remain in the meeting place and then hoot him down because he assailed them unpardonably with the venom of his tongue.

Another conspicuous instance is of Mr. Balfour who was too weak to cross swords with Mr. Churchill. He used to flee from the House in ostentatious scorn whenever Mr. Churchill attacked him. On one of those occasions which he was disappearing from the hall, Mr. Churchill—secure in his triumph—cried: "The Rt. Hon. gentleman need not leave the House. I am not going to refer to him."

Amidst peal of laughter Balfour returned.

Some orators who were confident of their physical fitness had actually manhandled their interrupters. They could not tolerate to see anyone ridiculing them or their ideas. Mr. L. C. M. S. Amery, at one of his meetings, when a member called him a "liar" leapt forthwith from the platform and knocked down the intruder.

In certain Houses of Legislature, the difference of opinion among its members have led from arguments to wordy warfare and wordy warfare have often ended in blows.

Parliamentary Interlude

Mr. Gardiner records in his book, "Certain People of Importance" an incident that happened in the House of Commons. He writes, "When Mr. Buchanan, the Labour M.P. for the Gorbals Division of Glasgow resenting Mr. Amery's reference to his 'sob-stuff' called him a 'swine' and a 'guttersnipe', he (Amery) approached him as the members were separating. "Did you say that", he asked. "Yes", replied the other. "Well then, take that" said Mr. Amery striking him a blow on the face, and but for the intervention of the members there would have been 'bloody noses' that day on the floor of the House."

Fortunately such scenes are not witnessed in Indian Legislatures. Things have not gone to that extent yet. They have stopped at the usage of angry words, the rolling of the sleeves, grinning and showing fists at one another. And if given opportunities they would have surpassed even those limits. But fearing greater danger, some of the Provincial Governments have taken precautions by installing at the entrance Sergeant-at-Arms who rushes in at passionate moments to bring under control, the infuriated members.

THE GEETA—AN ALLEGORY

Struggle Between Man's Lower And Higher Selves Is Underlying Theme Of Epic Poem

(By S. Balse, B.Sc., A. E. M. E.,)

THERE are many in India and abroad who have read, "Bhagwat Geeta" and are even reading daily the several commentaries by eminent persons, but unfortunately few seem to understand the esoteric meaning of the teachings of the Yoga philosophy by Sree Krishna.

I give below my own observations so that the uninitiated may get the benefit and follow in the footsteps of wise men of Ancient India.

The five Pandavas—Yudhishtra, Bheema, Arjuna, Nikula and Sahadeva—although known as the sons of Pandu, whence their name Pandavas, have each of them in reality a father of his own. The 'Mahabharata' in its peculiar phraseology mentions that each brother is the incarnation of his respective father. Thus, it speaks of the eldest brother, Yudhishtra, as the son and incarnation of Dharma. Bheema is the son and incarnation of Pavan. Arjuna is the son and incarnation of Indra. Nakula and Sahadeva are the sons of Aswini Kumars.

Again, each of these personages represents peculiar elements, of which he is said to be the presiding deity. Thus, Dharma represents Endurance and Forgiveness and stands for Earth. Pavan is the presiding deity of the Air and represents Power. Indra that of the Akasa, astral light or Ether, which represents the Soul, while the two Aswini Kumars preside over and represent respectively Fire and Water, the two remaining elements.

Thus, I find that five brothers represent, in reality, the five elements which constitute Man or rather Humanity, each element

being anthropomorphised into an individual.

In like manner, Droupadi, their wife, though shown as the daughter of King Drupada, and so named after him, is declared in the Mahabharata to be not Drupada's daughter at all, but another mysterious personage whose parentage is quite obscure. The fact is, like the Pandavas she too is the personification of Yoga Maya or Yoga Illusion and so necessarily made into and become the common property of the five brothers, the elements, with their innumerable illusionary effects, while Sree Krishna, represents the spirit (Paramatma), completes the group of seven.

To sum up: four of the five brothers comprise the physical or visible gross body of man. Arjuna, the astral principle, is the Soul or Jeevatma. Sree Krishna is the supreme Spirit. The Soul and its consort Maya, being always nearer to the Spirit than the rest, Arjuna and Droupadi are represented as the bosom friends of Sree Krishna in preference to the others.

Kouravas' Man's Evil Propensities

And now comes the question as to who the Kouravas, the foes of Pandavas and especially those of Arjuna, are? Bearing in mind that these enemies are also most of them related by blood to Arjuna, I have no difficulty in pointing them out, as the woes and evils to which humanity is subject and most of which have their origin in the blood or the physical

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Drink and Prostitution Go

LACK OF CONTROL WHICH COMES WITH
ADDICTION TO ALCOHOL LEADS DIRECT-
LY TO GENERAL WEAKENING OF
MORAL CHARACTER

(By Dr. Courteney C.
Weeks, Vice-President, Inter-
national Temperance Union,
in "The Aryan Path".)

Hand in Hand

DURING the past few years Prostitution in its public as well as in its amateur or clandestine character has been investigated by a number of authorities and pre-eminently by the experts and commissioners appointed by the League of Nations, who made exhaustive reports in 1927 and in 1932 on the "Traffic in women and children" covering Europe and the East.

The experts had a unique opportunity and a very wide field in 28 European countries and 112 cities, having personal interviews with 6,500 persons of whom 5,000 were in direct touch with the "underworld" or "ring" intimately associated with the whole ghastly business. The Commissioners toured the East from Port Said through India, Burma, Malay, China to Tokio and Harbin, and throughout were in close official contact with Government authorities and with many non-official but quite responsible agencies.

The net result, so far as our theme is concerned, is that these experts agree with world-wide social experience that "there is the closest association between alcoholic beverages and prostitution of all degrees throughout the world."

Why is this so? What are the causes of prostitution? What is the action of alcohol which enables it to hand over the passport to prostitution?

Before attempting a brief reply to these questions let us note some statements. The League report states:—

"The evidence points especially to the unrestrained sale of alcohol as one of the causes which have a direct bearing on commercialized prostitution and on the international traffic. We feel it our duty to point out that there is an intimate relation between the abuse of liquor and the worst aspects of commercialized prostitution. In the vice-districts, in saloons, cabarets, music-halls and other places frequented by women for purposes of prostitution, the inevitable preliminary is a "drink".....Liquor is served by "barmaids" who are in reality prostitutes... Women are freely employed to push the sale of liquor to customers until intoxication removes any last vestige of self-control."

Liquor Traffic The Buttress Of Prostitution

In a thesis for the University of Liverpool ("Prostitution—A Survey and a Challenge") Gladys M. Hall says:—

"Alcoholism and prostitution have long been closely associated. As an element in the development of promiscuity drink plays indeed a twofold part. The prelude to her first sex adventure is, very frequently, the partial intoxication of the girl. Taken when off her guard, possibly scarcely remembering what took place, she passes through the experience which may lead to her adoption of prostitution. The taking of the

first step, even under circumstances depriving her of rational decisions, does seem in many cases to lead to a sort of fatalism, or a desperate feeling that by that one act her future has been decided, whether by her own act or not...As the accompaniment to the process of obtaining custom, drink is indispensable to a vast number of prostitutes. Many of them drink cocktails and port wine deliberately knowing what will follow. They drink to work themselves up to it, to enable them to go through with it.

The Austrian proverb "When Bacchus fires, Venus stands behind the flames" is indeed true, and the truth may account for the notice recently displayed in a fashionable Spanish seaside resort: "Spanish women! You have just passed through the perils of a bloody Civil War. Beware now of the dangers of peace. In particular beware of the cocktail and the one-piece bathing suit."

The Alcohol Administrator in the United States of America has affirmed that 1920 (when "prohibition" was really prohibiting) was the nearest approach to the millennium they have ever seen. Certainly there was a marked diminution in commercialized vice. The proximity of a brothel and the presence of a "professional" in a saloon or on the streets had been a constant inducement to those who might otherwise have abstained, especially to those under the influence of drink. With the closure of the saloon and the removal of drink, one avenue of approach to men was definitely blocked, and one incentive to wrong-doing removed.

We do not claim that all virtue is embosomed in total abstainers or that they never go astray. We simply state a fact of international experience and significance, that the liquor traffic is the world-wide buttress and support of the traffic in women and children, that drink and prostitution go hand in hand.

It is surely a striking fact that since 1900-1909 in England and Wales, for example, the marked decline in drunkenness and the consumption of alcoholic beverages has been attended by a great decline in prostitution. In 1900-1909, the annual average number of convictions for offences by prostitutes was 10,598 and for brothel-keeping and living on prostitutes' earnings 1,662, together equal to 364 per million of the population. In 1933-1937, with nearly 50 per cent. decrease in alcoholic consumption the convictions were 3,305 and 466, together equal to 79 per million. In the two periods the annual average convictions for drunkenness were 5,166 and 1,140 per million respectively.

Without attempting any defence of the amateur or clandestine prostitution which may in some measure have taken its place, there can be no doubt that the mitigation of these aspects of

commercialized vice has removed a virulent source of moral and physical infection of the Commonwealth.

Root Causes Of Prostitution

What are the causes of Prostitution? They may be divided into: (a) those due to inborn characteristics (endogenous)—the mental and physical "make-up" of the individual, the result of his or her genetic relation to the past, i.e., heredity or nature, (b) those conditions which are the result of environment (exogenous), due to education, etc., i.e., nurture, and (c) the use the individual makes of his or her own life and opportunity.

For descriptive purposes these may be separated, but let it be stressed that these three groups always work together, acting and reacting upon each other. No hereditary traits or instinctive impulses or environmental conditions can be fully expressed or operative in isolation; they must be linked together by the personal activity of the individual.

Prostitution or promiscuity, like every other expression of biological activity, is always the result of a trinitarian co-operation between the individual's use of life, heredity and environment. The more we can eliminate the disorder produced by drink, the greater will be the harmony achieved.

With regard to endogenous factors, the primary and of course essential element is the impulse of the "sex-instinct" and the pleasure associated with its gratification, which differs in intensity in different men and women. There is no doubt that among those who become professional prostitutes the sex-appetite is often abnormally strong; they have, as has been said, "le gout pour l'homme".

A man or woman may be "strong-sexed" as well as "strong-willed". Closely allied to this fundamental instinct is the fact that a large number of professionals are recruited from a submerged mass of human life, found in our great cities and to a smaller extent in rural areas, "human derelicts" constituting the "Social Problem Group". It is heterogeneous group often closely inter-married, in which there is an undue proportion of paupers, drunkards, criminals, prostitutes and mental defectives of varying grades, a group of social misfits, marked by low intelligence, weak will power and emotional instability. It is difficult if not impossible to say whether this mass of "broken earthenware" is the result of drink or a cause of drink—probably it is both—the whole picture of drink, crime, unemployment, mental defect and prostitution forming a closely interlocked and interwoven network, in which it seems well-nigh impossible to separate cause from effect and 'vice versa'.

There is no doubt that alcohol taken in excess may damage the germ-cells (blastophthoria) and produce enduring modifications in succeeding generations. These modifications may appear as weakened ability to control desire, or as an unstable temperamental make-up which, though far short of definite mental defectiveness or feeble-mindedness, may be an underlying cause of prostitution, as recognised by great specialists like Forel, Bianchi, Ianzl, Bleuler, Clouston and others.

Alcohol may in many ways prepare the soil for the growth and development of sexual irregularity

of all degrees. Mental defect is often present. At the same time, there is grave danger that the claim of mental defect may be overstressed. There is a great need to recognize such a thing as will, to recognize that there are moral obligations, or that there is the awful compulsion to think which men call conscience—the Divine Within—which may be willfully silenced, ignored or side-tracked. There is such a thing as personal responsibility; if not, then human life loses at once its glory and its worth-whileness.

Environmental Factors

The environmental (exogenous) factors are very diverse. As C. Narayana Menon said in the July issue of "The Aryan Path", "Cramping environment breeds the illusion of liberation through free love, just as men hope to remove drunkenness by the free supply of drink and the perpetuation of the environment which generates the craving for drink." Cramping environment may mean:—

(a) Those conditions which, on the one hand, lower the value and dignity of personality and normal self-respect and, on the other hand, play into the schemes of those who desire to exploit sex-experience—social and economic conditions, vicious home-life, ill-disciplined childhood, poverty, overcrowding, with the inevitable mental trauma which these produce. With these we couple loneliness, the craving for social intercourse, for there is no loneliness like that which may be experienced in a large business house or on the crowded high-ways of a city.

(b) There are conditions which foster sex-excitement—pictures, pornographic literature and the false value attached to luxury, alcohol and sex-irregularity in so many films, plays or novels.

(c) The mental, moral and traditional atmosphere of the age plays a large part. Throughout human history prostitution has been a fact, whether condoned or condemned officially through the impact of legal, religious or social forces.

Even to-day, in spite of all that expert scientists and practical experience have proved, there is a widespread belief that sexual experience is necessary for men. Consequently, a social class is recognized which meets the need, although it is pharisaically excluded from the circles where its patrons are welcomed. To-day the cry is for self-expression, self-determination, sex-equality and for so-called "freedom".

Perverted, one-sided ideas of sex and the atmosphere which fosters sex-expression have been impelled and coloured by much of the psycho-pathological teaching of Freud and his school, aided and abetted by "contraceptionists" whose teaching has only too often proved an aid to the abuse of sexual privilege and power.

I do not think that poverty, a vicious home, sex-appetite, or mental defect or drink can be said to be "the cause of prostitution". It is always the expression



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Architectural Renaissance In India

(The following is the concluding part of the Paper on "Architectural Education in India" read by Prof. Claude Batley, A.R.I.B.A., before the Indian Institute of Architects, Bombay, on the 12th ult., of which the previous part appeared in our issue of the 5th instant.)

NEED FOR ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDIGENOUS MASTER-BUILDER- CRAFTSMEN

About ten years ago I wrote in the R.I.B.A. Journal that the practitioners of India might be roughly divided into three classes:

"(a) The European trained Architects both Indian and European, mostly members of the R.I.B.A. practising in the larger cities, privately or as official Architects: Of this class the European element is fast disappearing and most of these Indians who have come into it since have only added a European finishing touch to their architectural training in Bombay."

"(b) Practitioners, also mostly confined to the larger cities and centres, who call themselves Architects and imagine they are working on lines similar to those prevailing in Europe. With the exception of some fifty who have passed successfully through the Bombay School of Architecture and hold the Government Diploma in Architecture; the bulk of these have received no architectural training in the true sense of the term and depend on the knowledge gained in the Engineering colleges, whose primary function is to supply men for the Indian Public Works Department in its multifarious branches, such as irrigation, roads, sanitation, hydraulics, electricity and civil engineering."

As far as this class is concerned, we may now truthfully say that the position has altered for the better. The young Indian trained architect has come into his own and most clients now realise and demand an architecturally trained man rather than an engineer. Many of the older generation of the class referred to have now seen to it that their sons and, even, in one case at least, his daughter, possess the training that they themselves lacked. The younger men are now able to attain the Associateship qualification of the R.I.B.A. without the then inevitable and expensive visit to London and there is a growing demand for architecturally trained assistants as the recruitment of our past Students to such important services as those of Hyderabad State, New Quetta, New Delhi and the Military Works Services throughout India testifies.

The effort of many of the Engineering Colleges to set up some sort of training for their students in Architecture may also be interpreted as a testimonial to the market value of the training given at the Bombay School.

More Schools Needed

Only recently I was appointed at the request of the Govern-

ment of the United Provinces, and with the consent of our Government, on the Committee which has been considering the reorganisation of the Thomson College of Engineering at Roorkee, one of the oldest of the Engineering Colleges and I do not think it is betraying any confidences when I say that it is likely that a properly organised Architectural Section is to be established, side by side with the various Engineering Courses, there.

It is a great disappointment to me that other strong and healthy Schools have not arisen meanwhile, although we have heard a great deal of talk of it from Calcutta and Madras. But I had certainly hoped that such Schools would arise in all the Presidency towns as well as in such States as Baroda, Hyderabad and Mysore, since it is ridiculous that one school should serve the whole sub-continent.

Proprietary schools like the Oriental Institute and Ketkar's Institute seem to have given up teaching architecture as the standard of the Government school increased, but I am glad that, one organised by two of our past students, Messrs. Mhatre and Merchant, has arisen and is prospering and in some cases its stu-

dents have taken very high places, indeed, in the Government examinations and while I hope that will often happen, yet, if the Institution is to be successful it must try to avoid short-cuts, because the preliminary training is, if anything, even more important than the more advanced and it is essential that the students start from the very beginning and stay the whole course, if they are to be successful architects in time to come. A private institute if run on such lines is a most useful adjunct to the Government school and may do much, especially for those candidates who have not the necessary educational qualifications to be eligible for admission to the latter institution. The same remarks apply to our old friend, the architectural section of the Kala Bhavan at Baroda.

Indian Master-Builder-Craftsmen

"(c) The third class of practitioners that I mentioned ten years ago was: "The vast army of Indian Master-builder-craftsmen or mistries, who are responsible for the bulk of the current building work throughout India, except in the largest cities" (where Europeanised qualifications in civil en-

(Continued On Page 30)

PROF BENDRE— The Mystic Poet Of Karnataka

By RANGA RAO NIPPANI

Dattatreya Ramchandra Bendre, M.A., is one of the foremost poets of Karnataka to-day. Kannadigas all over India affectionately call him Bendre. In remote villages and in busy towns, his poems are sung by countless lips. Young people on the threshold of life grow rapturous over the romantic element in his poetry. Grey haired elders nod their heads in silent appreciation of the philosophic concept of his composition; while little ones dance to the tune of the soulful melody of his poems. The writer has seen a huge concourse sit spell-bound rivetted to their seats while Bendre sang his poems. No poet worth the name (of course, excluding Rajarathnam and Puttappa) have so enticed the hearts of Karnataka as Bendre during recent time: No wonder he has been nicknamed as "Shakespeare of Karnataka."

Of late Bendre's fame as a poet has transgressed the narrow provincial limitations. The Andhras who are generally ahead off in cultural pursuits have not been slow in recognising the poetical genius of Bendre. Sjt. K. Ramakoteswara Rao, the Editor of "Triveni", has showered praises on him.

The Man

Extremely simple in his habits, it is hardly possible to recognise Bendre as a poet. Clad in Khaddar, with a closed coat and a cap, anybody would mistake him for a clerk. He has absolutely no airs about him. A short figure of moderate height, Bendre is certainly not an impos-

ing personality. Years of ceaseless toil for the cause of the eternal Muse have left their indelible impressions on him. Single-handed, he has fought his up-hill way to fame heroically.

But, it is his eyes that betray him and give us an inkling of his greatness. They look dreamy about the world at its misery with understanding sympathy. Eyes that beam with love and kindness, pensive, mystic, looking "behind the beyond".

It was years ago that Bendre gave up a lucrative job. The call of the country was irresistible. He has marked time in Bijapur and other jails as a guest of His Majesty during the first Civil Disobedience days. But, unlike the Prisoner of Chillon in Byron's immortal classic, his hair did not grow grey nor was his spirit broken. The prison life brought home to him with greater emphasis the grim realities of a cruel world, encircled by the long arm of the law. But, thanks to the Muses, for a spirit such has his. "The grim walls do not a prison make".

Once outside, he felt the need to resuscitate the glorious period of Kannada literature. The work was taken up with missionary zeal. The masses were ever in his mental picture. He had lived and suffered with them. The end of the Civil Disobedience Movement saw the birth of a poet who was essentially of the masses. Karnataka lost, of course, a stalwart worker in the field of Politics; but it gained another star of the first

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YET ANOTHER CASE OF TUBERCULOSIS CURED!!

Cantwadi Scheme
BANDRA,

Bombay, 25th. Sept. 1939.

About two years ago I was laid up with T.B. and a friend of mine who casually came to see me, told me that I should give a trial to UMCKALOABO, I asked him to get me a bottle and began taking this treatment twice a day. After about three weeks I felt somewhat better, less coughing, I continued the treatment for two months and to my surprise I fully regained my general condition and am today enjoying good health.

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BOMBAY.

OUR SHORT STORY

By JAMES FREEMAN

Motive To Follow

IT was strange that Jeff Elliot should have chosen the office of his dead son in which to commit suicide. The office was located on the ground floor of the huge Elliot house. Ten years ago, when his son Harry had graduated from law school, Jeff had outfitted the office and given it to the boy as a sort of home-coming present.

The office adjoined the three-room suite in which Jeff conducted his own practice. That very night Harry had gone to the country club dance and been killed in an automobile accident. The boy was Jeff's only child; his life. Grief-stricken, the old man had locked up his one's office, left things just as they were, and never entered it again.

Lieutenant Lob Edgar, who had come down from headquarters to inquire into Jeff's suicide, remembered these things as he looked about the gloomy interior of the room. The shutters were partly drawn and dust floated in what little light came through the window panes. Dust was everywhere else, too; it covered the set of law books in their case, it was thick on the mahogany desk, it lay on the chairs and tables. Everything else in the room had the appearance of long disuse. The pens on the desk were wedged into their holders, the ink had dried in its well, the leather couch was cracked with dryness.

Lieutenant Edgar read for the third time the note where it lay on the desk. It was neatly written in ink: "It is no use to go on living. I will be happier if I join my wife and boy." It was signed "Jefferson Elliot."

Lieutenant Edgar searched the pockets of the dead man where he lay sprawled in the chair, but he found nothing of importance. He examined the wound in the side of Elliot's head. He picked up the gun with his handkerchief and studied it closely.

There was a puzzled frown on his face. For a moment he stood still, peering around, searching the desk and table and the floor beneath the desk. The frown developed into a scowl. Presently he replaced things as he had found them and went into the next room.

Besides the two uniformed officers who stood near the exit door, there were four other people in the room. There was Harriet Jesson, the housekeeper, who sat in a corner sniffing and dabbing at her eyes with a handkerchief; there was old and gray John Pitman, the gardener; Helen Elliot, Jeff's niece, who had lived with him since Harry died, and Grant Dana, Helen's fiancé.

Helen and Grant had attended a dance the night before. They had come home late and remained in the library talking until early in the morning. This much Lieutenant Edgar had learned from Mrs. Jesson, the housekeeper. Edgar had had it in mind to send for young Dana, but Grant arrived before this was necessary, coming in response to a request made by Helen by telephone.

The body had been discovered early in the morning by John Pitman, who had been weeding the tulip bed beneath Harry's office window. He noticed that one of the shades had been partly lifted and it had excited his curiosity. He came into the house in search of one of the women but neither was about, so he ventured into the office himself and came upon the ghastly sight.

"Of course you touched nothing?" Lieutenant Edgar asked. "Oh, not a thing, sir. Not a thing. I was too scared, so I was."

"And none of the rest of you touched anything?" Edgar's eyes

rested briefly on the face of each one in the room. They assured him they hadn't. In fact, until the lieutenant had gotten there, no one but Pitman had even entered the room.

"It is wholly obvious," Lieutenant Edgar stated in a matter-of-fact tone, "that Mr. Elliot didn't take his own life. He was murdered." And, ignoring the gasps and mutterings, he went on: "It was a wholly plausible place to place the body to make it appear like suicide, because of young Harry's fatal automobile ride ten years ago. . . . Clancy, just go over by that window, in case any one gets the idea of making a hurried exit. . . ."

"Oh, yes, I'm quite positive the murderer is one of you people. As yet I haven't established a motive, therefore I have little to go on, but perhaps we can work this thing out backwards. I mean, by establishing the motive after we prove the murderer guilty."

"Let's begin with Mr. Pitman. Mr. Pitman, you said you noticed the window shade was partly

lifted. Now why would the man who murdered Jeff Elliot lift the window shade, especially if it were night?"

"Maybe there weren't no murderer. Maybe Mister Elliot did do it himself, early this morning, or late last night, and lifted the window shade so he could write the suicide note."

"As Coming from a gardener, that sounds like pretty intelligent reasoning. In fact, it's a little too pat to suit me. Mr. Pitman, why did you tell me you didn't touch anything in that room when you found the body?"

"Because I never!" John Pitman rose from his seat, eyes ablaze, fists clenched. "I never even read the note."

"Of course you didn't, because you didn't have to. You wrote it. I've hunted through Mr. Elliot's pockets and all over the place and I wasn't able to locate the pen with which he wrote that note. The pens on the desk were wedged into their holders. Now, if you didn't touch anything—"

John Pitman was not a season-

ed criminal or he wouldn't have bolted, but apparently the strain was too much for him. So was Clancy.

(COPYRIGHT)

MAKING GLASSES SECURE

Drinking glasses can be made secure against oscillation and vibration in trailer, railway dining car, aeroplane, or elsewhere by using a holder patented recently in England.

It consists of metal hub and a large rubber disc.

When a glass is pushed firmly down over the disc, the rubber is compressed inside the glass, providing a firm anchorage. With the holder, glasses can be hung on the wall or even suspended from the roof. A glass will not fall off the holder if put on straight, but can be removed easily by tilting.

Free from objectionable colour and odour, a new preservative is said to be applicable to wood without altering its "feel" or appearance, and without affecting subsequent finishing. The American makers claim that it protects wood against both decay and termites.

THIS WEEK'S

STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

Mesmer, The Wizard



Mesmer Exerting His "Magnetic Force"

By VINCENT TOWNE

In 1778 there arrived in Paris an uncanny genius whose reputation for ability to heal the sick by a new and very sensational process caused him to be received with considerable awe.

This wizard, Frederic-Antoine Mesmer, was 44 years of age, tall, distinguished and impressive—a personality who, because of his extraordinary calm and self-reliance, radiated a sense of health and hope to thousands who came in contact with him. Leaving his native town of Swabia, Germany, he had gone to Vienna, where he had taken the degree of doctor of medicine, but had left the Viennese capital because of an alleged cabal against him, and before arriving in Paris had travelled throughout Europe.

Mesmer took an apartment in the Hotel Bourget, in the centre of Paris, near the Place Vendôme, and immediately let it be known that he was ready to treat "curable diseases. Vanity fair, ever upon the lookout for new fads, especially new cures, at once flocked to the new physician. He became the vogue. His pictures-

que personality fascinated his patients, especially those of the feminine persuasion. It became whispered about that he possessed "magic power."

He invented a remarkable piece of apparatus that soon had Paris by the ears. It was known as the "magic tub" and consisted of a covered cylinder, inside which patients were seated in tiers. Each held a tube with the end of which he touched that part of his anatomy which he wished to be treated. Inside the great tub stood Mesmer, an imposing figure garbed in robes suggestive of a magician and bearing an alleged "magic wand." As the "treatment" continued the patients would become excited, some of them falling into convulsions. These the mysterious physician would calm.

Individuals were treated at private seances. During such a treatment Mesmer would hold the subject's hand, touch his forehead and make before his face passes with the open hand. These manipulations produced convulsions, hysteria and often

catalepsy. The western world had never witnessed phenomena of the kind, and Mesmer's clinic became the mecca of invalids, hypochondriacs, mystics and savants from all parts of the world.

Mesmer had discovered some force of whose origin he was quite as ignorant as was the public at large. Confusing it with electricity he called it magnetism—more often "animal magnetism." Following the experiments of physicists then studying magnetic forces he later applied to his patients metal plates such as used in electric batteries. He claimed that his magnetic force originated in the planets and was altered by their positions. According to his confused notion the heavenly bodies floated about in an infinite magnetic fluid which he could transmit to any objects, animate or inanimate.

The Paris Faculty of Medicine appointed a commission to investigate and report upon his phenomena. This body included Benjamin Franklin, then sojourning in Paris. Mesmer avoided the investigators, although they appeared to regard him favourably. He later suggested that the French Government subsidize him by giving him a general annuity that would enable him to treat patients without charge, and to this end Queen Marie Antoinette was petitioned to grant him an estate and chateau, also 100,000 dols.

The Queen referred the proposition to the government, which suggested that the famous physician be given a pension of 4,000 dols. a year and that he be knighted with the Order of St. Michael, provided that he would report all of his discoveries to a medical board appointed by the king. But Mesmer scorned the government's offer. Going to Spa he established there a magnetic clinic and repeated his Paris successes. Vainly petitioning parliament to now conduct an impartial investigation into his methods, he became discouraged by that body's refusal and sold his alleged secret to a federation of 24 societies which he organized as a sort of Masonic order under a grand master.

Each member had to pay Mesmer an initiation fee of 100 louis and annual dues of 60 francs. To become a member one had to be 25 years of age and was required to abstain from tobacco. Among the members of this strange brotherhood was America's friend,

(Continued on page 27)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

JUMBLED WORDS

ECHO OF YOUTH by G. P. Prabhakar, M.A. (Pp. 220. Price Rs. 5).

The author frankly and truly describes his book as "jumbled words." It consists of fourteen essays. The author holds that religion and socialism are two aspects of the same subject, (e.g. the exercise of love, charity, sympathy, courage, honesty and truthfulness and fair dealing with one's fellowmen are common to both); that morality is the foundation and life of liberty; and that sacrifice is essential to win respect and power. For the benefit of the modern youth, the author advocates national planning and industrial development, backed up by science conquering the forces of Nature. "Plan your work and work your plan", says the author. He pleads for true national education, improving the morale of the people, and making of them "a trained and loyal army willing to sacrifice for the good of a common discipline," by imparting rural vocational and socialistic education, etc. Other subjects dealt with include "Society and its Tyranny", "Library and its Utility", "the National purpose of India is Religion" and "the Destiny of India is Independence." The book, besides, contains notes on Lenin, George Washington, Hitler, Mussolini and others. Whilst the book contains much that is thoughtful and instructive, the method of presentation is crude and careless. Words such as "title" (for "title"), "proceed-ed," "murmuring" (for "murmuring") "week" (for "weak") (temparment) "revelation" "Karama" (for "Karma"), "sacrifice" (for "sacrifice") "Histrarions", "promissed" "prossible", "foreig" "ninty", "Yonth" "mediam" "Gitta" and "Arazuna", etc., mar almost every page. If and when a second edition of the book is called forth, the author will do well to revise and re-edit it very carefully—thereby he will make it a source of help and inspiration to the Youth of the country, as the author evidently intends it to be. If the book is to reach the persons whom it is intended to serve, its price may well be reduced.

N. H. P.

DAILY PRAYERS FOR PARSIS

"A few Daily Prayers from the Zarthoshti Scriptures" is the title of a booklet compiled and translated with annotations in English by Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporevala, B.A., Ph. D., Principal of the M. F. Cama Athornan Institute, Andheri. The author has judiciously chosen, out of the big volumes of avestan scriptures, only those prayers which are most frequently used. The happy idea of giving their translation in juxtaposition, in simple language, will be appreciated by all. It will silence those critics—and perhaps a large number of slackers particularly—who avoid reciting prayers on the pretext of their being "unintelligible" to them, as they have been composed in a language that is not learnt by them. It is a welcome move, and its modest price of annas four coupled with its convenient size, should find for it a place in every Parsi household.

WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY

The League of Nations' World Economic Survey 1938-39 was

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

WHY THE VILLAGE MOVEMENT?—By J. C. Kumarappa with a Foreward by Mahatma Gandhi. Published by the Hindustan Publishing Co., Ltd. Rajahmundry, S. India. 3rd. Edition (1939). pp. 153. Price Rs. 1-8.

This edition has been revised and a new chapter and a Foreward by Gandhiji have been added. The fact that the third edition has come out within fourteen months from the last one indicates that there is sufficient earnestness amongst thinking people to understand the background of the present Village Industries Movement of India. The book shows how Prof. Kumarappa approaches the world economic problems, and his economic interpretation of the modern and ancient civilisations of the world. Wherever S. J. Kumarappa expresses an opinion on any point, he always does it strongly and even bluntly. This method has this advantage, that the reader is not left in a doubt about the writer's ideas. But it has also the disadvantage of making the reader feel that the writer is more carried away by enthusiasm, zeal and passion than by cool and unbiased reasoning. S. J. Kumarappa's sweeping generalisations about man and woman, and the classification of the world civilization into 'pack type' and 'herd type', are likely to create such impression. The most orthodox Sanatani Brahman could not have pleaded better in favour for the Varnashram civilization than S. J. Kumarappa. But in spite of what may be felt by the reader as 'untempered' view, the reader at the end will not but feel impressed with the indispensableness of promoting the Village Industries Movement on S. J. Kumarappa's plans, rather than on plans involving mechanisation and large scale industrialisation. The book must be read by the student of Indian problems.

The proof-reading is rather careless. Some misprints are even misleading.

K. G. M.

completed on the eve of the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. It covers events up to the beginning of August, 1939, and thus presents a picture of the world economic situation up to the date of the beginning of hostilities. During the first months of 1939 the world was making a rapid recovery from the major depression with which it had been threatened in the first half of 1938. This rapid reversal of economic conditions may be ascribed in part to financial measures taken in the United States of America and in other countries in order to stimulate the lagging demand for goods and services. But in the main it was due to increased expenditure on armaments and war preparations.

This issue—the eighth in the series—includes a number of special studies. One chapter, for example, is devoted to a study of the economic effects of recent changes in the trends of population.

A second chapter studies the problems of public finance, and examines the extent to which the costs of rearmament have eaten into the national incomes of various countries.

The concluding chapter, entitled "The Economic Effects of War, Rearmament and Territorial Changes" summarises the main theme of the volume. Economic destruction in Spain and China and the reduction in the standard of living in Japan as a result of war; the economic effects of the territorial expansion of Germany; and the greatly increased intervention of the

GANDHIAN LITERATURE

GAMDANI VAHARE—By Mahatma Gandhi, with an Introduction by Kaka Kalelkar, published by the Navjivan Press, Ahmedabad 2nd Edition, pp. 68; price one anna only.

The title means, 'to the rescue of the Village'. It is a reprint of a series of articles which Gandhiji wrote expressly at the request of Kaka Kalelkar for the benefit of the just literate villagers of Gujarat. It contains nine articles, entitled respectively, (1) Rural Education, (2) Rural Sanitation, (3) Fuel vs. Manure, (4) Rural Diseases, (5) Village reservoirs, (6) Village Roads, (7) The agriculturist, (8) The village worker's nervousness, and (9) the village workers' problems.

The book does not claim to be an exhaustive text-book for the villager or the village worker. But it gives the reader an idea of the Gandhian approach to the village problems, and provides to the energetic worker sufficient moral capital to start with. When he is faced with problems, which often seem to defy all happy solution, a peep into the book will give him an inspiration and a fresh resolution to face the situation boldly.

K. G. M.

GANDHIJI—By Jugatram Dave; published by the Navajivan Press, Ahmedabad. 5th Edition; pp. 166; 4as.

This edition has been revised and rearranged. 25,000 copies of the book have been already sold in Gujarat. This edition will have sold 30,000. It is Gandhiji for a boy or girl of 10 to 12. It is printed in bold type, with lessons, which never run into long sentences or long chapters, and in a more or less 'Gijubhai-style'. And yet older people will also enjoy the book.

K. G. M.

State in economic affairs for the purposes of national defence;—these are the main subjects of the chapter. In various other chapters the growing importance of political tension and of rearmament is emphasised in their effects on economic activity, on world trade, on hours of work and the demand for labour, on budgetary and monetary policies, and on commercial relations between the nations.

DYARCHY

The Oxford University Press announces a Cheap Reissue of Lionel Curtis' "DYARCHY."

In the first 62 pages Mr. Curtis explains his conception of Dyarchy. Then follows a consideration of 'the place which India should occupy in a reconstructed Commonwealth after the war' (of 1914-18) and many papers throwing light on the Report of the Joint Select Committee (1919), and the Government of India Act (1919), both of which are printed in full.

This reference book, previously published at 31s. 6d., is now reissued at Rs. 5.

(Continued from Col. 4.) as free in India to-day as the Britishers, for instance, are in their own country so far as the freedom of press and speech is concerned. The book under review gives everything on the subject in a nutshell and at the same time it traces the history of civil liberty in India right up to the introduction of Ilbuk Bill in the days of Lord Ripon. The book is worthy of a careful perusal.

URDU BOOKS

TAQRIR-E-SIRAT: By Al-Haj Hafiz Ahmad Said, Nazim e-Jamiyat-e-Ulama-e-Hind, Delhi. Published by the Dini Book Depot, Kucha-e-Chelan. Delhi. 8-1/2" x 5-1/2". Pp. 226. Paper cover. Re. 1.

Hafiz Ahmad Said is justly known as Sahban-e-Hind, and his reputation as a powerful Urdu speaker has reached far and wide. It is a matter for real gratification that at least one of his speeches—the one dealing with the life and teachings of the Prophet—has been taken down verbatim for the benefit of the Urdu-knowing public. Those who have heard him, will feel, at the time of reading this book that he himself is delivering a sermon before their very eyes. The speech is characterised by broad outlook, religious fervour and patriotism and these qualities are writ large on every page. The speech is such as can be studied with advantage by the followers of all sects of Islam, since it is singularly free from everything controversial. The book is no doubt an addition to the religious literature of Islam in Urdu.

ANDHI DUNYA. By Akhtar Ansari, B. A., Maktaba-e-Jahan Numa, Urdu Bazar, Delhi 20x30, 8 vo. Pp. 157. Re. 1.

The young author of these stories has already made a name for himself as a poet of great promise. His book of verse, "Naghma-e-Ruh," which was published some years ago, paved the way for his reputation, and now he appears in the garb of a short-story writer. The book under notice contains 23 stories. Their chief merit lies in this that although they are devoid of any plot, yet each deals at a time with one theme which is gradually brought to a climax at the end. All of them expose the weakness and foibles of our society in every-day life and disclose the real character of "big" persons who outwardly pose as perfect men. Another feature is that they are all couched in the chaste language of Delhi which is as simple as it is elegant. The writer's choice of words is most appropriate. Mr. Sayed Yusuf Bokhari writes a foreword in which he fully deals with the merits of Akhtar as a prose-writer. The printing and general get-up are very tastefully done.

HINDUSTAN KA DEHI QARZ.

By Prof. Muhammad Aqil, M.A. Published by the Maktaba-e-Jamea, Qaraul Bagh, Delhi. 20"x30". Pp. 56. Annas 4.

SHAHRI AZADI. By Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. Published by the Maktaba-e-Jamea, Delhi. 20"x30". Pp. 72. As. 4.

The question of rural indebtedness has come into prominence ever since the establishment of autonomy in provinces in 1937. The little book explains the whole question in all its bearings in such a way that even a layman is able to understand it properly. The writer rightly lays the blame for all this indebtedness at the door of the "sowcar" and opines that it is he who should be brought under proper control.

The second booklet is equally important as it elucidates a thing about which our provincial Governments are definitely emphatic. There existed no or very little civil liberty before provincial autonomy was introduced in India. It is also true that in spite of verbal professions we are not

(Continued in Col. 3)

Rehearsal For Big Offensive

German Activity On Western Front

FRENCH MACHINE-GUNS HOLD UP ADVANCE

Enemy Planes Over Northern France: R. A. F. Over South- West Germany

LONDON, Nov. 11.

PARIS: On the Western Front from the Moselle to Switzerland, there has been evergrowing activity on land and in the air, while German 'planes were most active over northern France where they had been sighted at Lille, Tourcoing and Manbeuge. These 'planes came either by way of Belgium or through the North Sea, but they mostly went back over Belgium as the quickest way, recklessly violating Belgium's neutrality.

This activity continued not only through the day, but also through the night, and an air raid alarm was given early this morning in the northern areas concerned, including Paris.

Beyond the fact that anti-aircraft batteries fired on suspect 'planes, no details are yet available. German air activity is at present authoritatively described as "considerable".

COMPLETE-SCALE ATTACKS

German Offensive Held Up By French Guns

On the Western Front, the night was calm, but during the day the Germans staged two local attacks on the most complete scale yet seen on the front. Infantry, Artillery and Aircraft all co-operated together.

The attacks, which were on a mile and a thousand yards fronts respectively were preceded by intense shelling of French advance posts, and at the same time, German guns fired on all the routes leading up to the French positions, with the object of preventing the bringing up of reinforcements.

French advance posts gave the alarm, when the German advance began, and fell back on a pre-arranged line of resistance. There, the Germans were held up by accurate French machine-gun fire after having advanced six hundred yards from the starting point across the No Mans' Land.

During the whole time the attack was in progress, German observation planes, flying backwards and forwards over the sector were engaged in sending back messages to the artillery and in photographing troop movements.

This is the first occasion on which there has been complete air co-operation, but the French reoccupied the original line without a counterattack.

German 'Planes Over France

German reconnaissance planes have been busy carrying out flights over France, and many air raid warnings were sounded in Paris this morning.

Parisians heard distant gun fire, and it is not known whether

any enemy aircraft has been brought down.

Air Raid-Warning

An air-raid warning was sounded in Paris at 04-40 and all clear was given at 06-00.

R. A. F. Activity

The R. A. F. successfully carried out reconnaissance flights over south-west Germany last night. The cities flown over included Stuttgart, Mannheim and Nuremberg. One aircraft has not returned.

Artillery Activity

BERLIN, Nov. 11.

A communique says that in the west there was slight activity of reconnaissance forces and artillery.—Reuter.

CRISIS IN HOLLAND BLOWING OVER?

No Extension Of Flooding Of Mair Defences

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.

British residents in Holland have received letters from the Consulate advising them to return to England if they have no particular reason for staying.

Reuter understands that the measure is merely precautionary and in no way means that the situation is regarded as critical.

The atmosphere to-day is less tense. Well-informed circles believe that this particular crisis is blowing over.

No extension is reported of the flooding of the main defences, following yesterday's decision to start preliminary inundation in two areas.

The feeling on the Amsterdam Bourse was much more cheerful to-day, while there was evidently less uneasiness at The Hague.—Reuter.

War Time Armistice Day Celebrations

All British And American Markets Closed

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The twenty-first anniversary of the Armistice Day was celebrated throughout Britain and the Empire in the restrained atmosphere of war. There was no parade in White Hall and no official silence—silence however was generally observed in offices and homes at 11-00—no ceremony, but one feature, the Westminster Abbey service remained unchanged.

To avoid crowds at White Hall, a timetable was drawn up for delegations of old comrades and regimental associations laying wreaths at the Cenotaph.

His Majesty's wreath of poppies and cornflowers placed at the Cenotaph by an equerry.

From an early hour, special police was on duty to disperse the crowds. Red poppies were sold in millions on the streets and with poppies appeared French cornflowers, as a symbol of Allied unity.

Overseas ceremonies were more impressive, especially in Australia,

India, where a special service was held in front of parliament house.

All High Commissioners in London placed wreaths at the Cenotaph.—Reuter.

ALL MARKETS CLOSED

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

All American markets, including New York Cotton, New York Foreign Exchanges, New York Stock Exchange, New Orleans Cotton, Chicago Wheat and Winnipeg Wheat are closed to-day owing to armistice day.

BUENOS AIRES.—The Grain Exchange also is closed.

British Markets Closed

LONDON, Nov. 11.

To-day being Saturday, the London Stock Exchange, the London Bullion Exchange and Liverpool Cotton Exchange are closed.—Reuter.

NOTICE

The office of the 'Bombay Chronicle' will remain closed on Monday. There will, therefore, be no issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" on Tuesday 14th instant.

ALLIES' VICTORY IS "CERTAIN"

PARIS, Nov. 11.

"Our victory is certain", declared M. Lebrun, in an Armistice Day broadcast, from the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior. "The British and French empires constitute the most powerful group of the world. From Canada to Australia, from South Africa to New Zealand and India, from North Africa to Central Africa, from Madagascar to Indo-China, men and materials are ready to bring to the war front the support of their immense resources. As in the Great War and, in this war more than any other it is also a question of moral strength, and victory will come to the most noble, most generous and most humane.—Reuter.

BELGO-GERMAN FRONTIER CLOSED

ROME, Nov. 11.

The Belgo-German frontier has been closed between Aix-la-Chapelle and Eupen, according to a Brussels despatch published by the Italian news agency.—Reuter.

German 'Plane Attacks French Steamer

LONDON, Nov. 11.

A German plane to-day attacked a French Channel steamer, shortly after she left France, with over 90 passengers. Two bombs dropped in the sea. No one was

Belgium Foots Heavy Bill

Taxation To Meet Cost Of Mobilisation

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Belgian Finance Minister yesterday announced increased taxation to meet the cost of mobilisation.

For three months from October to December, the cost of mobilisation which is 37-1/2 million pounds will be met by seventy per cent. excess profit tax and increased taxes on motorcars, petrol, matches and beer.—Reuter.

hurt, and the ship continued her crossing. The passengers saw the bomber being driven off by three pursuit machines, which intercepted the attacked, and protected the steamer from possible dive-bombing attack. It is stated that one bomb fell a little over 120 yards from the steamer. The machine was about 12,000 feet up.—Reuter.

Pope Appreciates Gestures From Leopold And Wilhelmina

ROME, Nov. 11.

The Pope has telegraphed to (Continued on Page 23)

STOP PRESS

ITALO-TURKO-GREECE PACT?

ISTANBUL, Nov. 11.

Widespread reports abroad regarding the conclusion of an Italo-Turko-Greece non-Aggression Pact are gaining support in Ankara, where well-informed circles do not exclude its probability, though official quarters neither confirm nor deny the reports, and there are no visible indications of formal contacts.—Reuter.

NATAL INDIAN'S GESTURE

**Voluntary Vow To Stop
Purchase Of Property In
European Area**

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 11. The Executive Committee of the new Natal Indian Association recently formed by the amalgamation of the Natal Indian Congress and Natal Colonial-born and Settlers Indian Association adopted a resolution, that while opposed to segregation or separation of races, it is prepared with a view to establishing more cordial relations between the European and Indian communities to do everything in its power to prevent the purchase of any property by Indians in any pre-dominantly European residential area.

The resolution, subject to confirmation, also accepted the Minister of Interior's suggestion to appoint a sub-committee to work in co-operation with the Housing Committee of the Durban City Council.

The Association believes this step will enable the City Council to obtain a closer insight into the housing needs and difficulties of the Indian community and ultimately result in a satisfactory solution of the problem of penetration without recourse to legislation.—Reuter.

CRITICAL STAGE IN SOVIET-FINNISH TALKS?

HELSINKI, Nov. 11.

Telephoning from Moscow, M. Tanner, the leader of the Finnish Delegation stated that it was not known when negotiations would be resumed. He added that memoranda defining the standpoints of the respective parties were exchanged yesterday.

Observers in Helsinki incline to the opinion that the talks have reached a critical stage.—Reuter.

"Uncompromising" Attitude Of Finland

MOSCOW, Nov. 11.

Finland's attitude to the Soviet proposals is denounced as "uncompromising", in a statement issued by the Official Tass Agency. The statement takes exception to the Helsinki report that the Soviet has rejected the latest Finnish concessions on the ground that no such concessions have been made. The Agency adds: "According to our information, Finland has not only failed to meet the Soviet's proposals but even intensified their irreconcilability. Until recently they maintained in the Karelian Isthmus only two or three army divisions, facing Leningrad. Now they have increased the number to seven, thus demonstrating their uncompromising attitude.—Reuter.

WALES DRAW WITH ENGLAND

LONDON, Nov. 11.

At Cardiff, in Red Cross International Match, Wales drew with England, with one goal each.—Reuter

KAPURTHALA, November 10.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala has ordered that all the State employees and pensioners who have raised loans from the Central Co-operative Bank or the Societies should liquidate their debts within a period of one month.—United Press.

German Campaign Of Mendacity As To British Losses

**Reiteration Of Lies, Art Of German
Propaganda**

The following are the extracts from an article written by a retired naval officer about the situation of the present war in Europe.

Britain has told the world of the loss of the aircraft-carrier "Courageous," and the battleship "Royal Oak." The German statements spread by wireless to the effect that the "Ark Royal" and "Repulse" have been sunk and the "Hood" and various other ships seriously damaged, are completely devoid of foundation. Several days after the aircraft-carrier "Ark Royal" was reported as sunk by the Germans, the American Naval Attache in London was on board that ship and announced that she was undamaged.

It is difficult to see the reason for the German campaign of mendacity as to British naval losses, unless it is to hearten the German people who are already suffering from the rigours of the British blockade by sea. On the other hand, by broadcasting untruths all over the world, the German Government may hope that Japan, the United States and other neutral nations will believe what they say. It was Herr Hitler himself, in "Mein Kampf", who wrote that provided one lied often enough and hard enough somebody was bound to believe it. Reiteration has always been the art of advertisement and propaganda. To the unscrupulous, truth is a minor consideration.

The British economic stranglehold on Germany's war machine has been exercised since the outset of hostilities. British command of the sea is exerting its slow but sure pressure. During

the first six weeks of war, when cargoes amounting to 148,000 tons destined for Britain were sunk by enemy action, the British contraband control intercepted and detained 338,000 tons of goods destined for Germany. The net gain to Britain was thus about 190,000 tons. Of the cargoes detained were 152,000 tons of mineral ores and 74,000 tons of fuel oil, both supremely important to a nation at war.

The British convoy system was inaugurated early in the war, and is now in operation in all the most vital areas. Added to this, the British offensive against the U-boats has been in progress since the beginning of the war, and is still gathering strength. Destroyers and patrol craft of all kinds are scouring the seas. The deadly hydrophones locate the hidden U-boats with unerring accuracy. The remorseless hunt never ceases.

The proof is in the performance. In 1917 the greatest number of U-boats sunk in any one day was two. In one day during this October four German submarines were sunk by the British Navy, and the total for that particular week was seven.

In the six weeks from the outbreak of the present war 13 U-boats were definitely destroyed; five others were seriously damaged and sunk; and several more were damaged. There is reason for saying that of about 60 German submarines ready for action at the beginning of the war, about one-third have been sunk or seriously damaged. In the largest, ocean-going type, the proportion of losses is at least one-fifth.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN GWALIOR

**Losses And Bad Debts
Wiped Out**

GWALIOR:

The Maharaja Scindia has been pleased to order for the rectification and reorganisation of societies and banks in Sheopur District, where co-operation was deteriorating and overdues were mounting up from year to year.

The Banks' money was locked up in societies, with little prospect of recovery; the societies could not get fresh loans in view of heavy overdues, and there was a stalemate. The share capital and reserves had almost been wiped out. Investigation revealed that the Sheopur Bank and Societies had suffered losses to the extent of Rs. 57,520 and 1,05,777 respectively. Under Durbar Order these losses have been made good.

In order to put the Bank and Societies of the District on sound footing His Highness has been pleased to grant following further concessions:—

The interest on Rs. 2,23,965 being Government Deposit with the bank has been foregone for 4 years, i.e. Samvat 1994 to 1997.

A commission of 10 per cent would be allowed to Bank on the interest realised by the Bank on account of famine loans advanced by Government.

Rates of interest charged by the Bank and societies to be reduced as under:—

(a) Interest on loans which were advanced before 1-7-35 should be charged by the Bank and societies at 6

per cent and 7 per cent respectively with effect from 1-7-38.

(b) On loans advanced after the above date the Banks' and Societies' lending rates should be fixed at 7 1/2 per cent and 9 per cent respectively.

(c) Only four annas per member should henceforth be realised by the Bank towards Secretary Pay Fund.

(d) Liquidators are empowered to convert societies' loans into individual loans in case of societies brought under liquidation, wherever necessary, in order to save cultivators from complete ruin.

After a careful scrutiny into the financial position of each society and each member of every society, following measures have been adopted to rehabilitate societies:— Bad debts have been written off. Principal or interest has been written off to the extent that the balance has come within the paying capacity of every member.

Repayment of their dues has been spread over a number of years, according to the paying capacity of the members.

Out of a total of 201 societies in the District 122 have been reorganised and 19 brought under liquidation. Certain societies could neither be reorganised nor liquidated. For them it has been proposed to realise the present dues gradually and then to close them.

It is hoped that the Bank and the Societies of the District will be on their feet again to the lasting good of the agriculturists of the District.

LABOUR PARTY LEADERSHIP

**Who Will Succeed Attlee:
Decision Next
Week**

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The question of the leadership of the Labour Party and consequently the leadership of the Opposition during the coming session of Parliament is likely to loom large during the next week. Mr. C. R. Attlee has been the leader for four years, and it is suggested in some quarters that it is time for a change. The most discussed candidate is Mr. Arthur Greenwood, who, during Mr. Attlee's illness, led the Party well, especially at the outbreak of the war, but it is uncertain whether he will permit himself to be nominated against his leader whom he had served so loyally in the past.

Others mentioned are Mr. H. Dalton, former chairman of the Labour Party and Mr. W. S. Morrison, Labour leader for London. It is thought in Labour circles that if there are nominations it will enable the party to decide whether they wish Mr. Attlee to continue or to be succeeded. The decision whether there will be nominations will be taken early next week.—Reuter.

LASCARS GET MONTH'S HARD LABOUR

**Charge Of Refusing To
Obey Orders Proved**

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The mystery of the removal by the police of nearly 80 members of the crew of the liner "Tilbury", shortly before the vessel was due to sail, was explained to-night when 76 Lascars were each sentenced to a month's hard labour. They were charged with refusing to obey orders. It is stated that the men were given 25 per cent rise in their pay to cover war risks, but they heard that the men of other ships were getting 100 per cent more. When they mustered as the ship was about to sail, instead of taking their stations under the Captain's orders, they marched down the gangway on to the quay. When the men were sentenced, the police had to hire two buses to take them to prison.—Reuter.

ZAFARULLAH ON INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION

PARIS, Nov. 11.

Speaking before the microphone at a reception to the Empire Ministers at the War Office, Sir Zafarullah Khan declared that India had a great diversity of races, languages and creeds, but she was united in her determination to stand by the Empire and its Allies through the struggle for supremacy of freedom and protection of civilisation from brute force. India was also determined to make the fullest contribution towards securing final victory.—Reuter.

SEVERAL ARRESTS IN SLOVAKIA

BUDAPEST, Nov. 11.

Several persons charged of plotting on behalf of the former Czech Government have been arrested in Nitra, Slovakia.—Reuter.

HITLER GOES TO FUNERAL AT MUNICH

BERLIN, Nov. 11.

Herr Hitler was present at the funeral at Munich of the bomb victims, according to the German wireless. Herr Hess delivered the oration.—Reuter.

Belgian Cabinet In Secret Conclave

Swiss C-in-C Authorised To Call Men To Colours: Hitler Confers With Army Chiefs

GERMAN PLANES CARRY ON RECONNAISSANCE ON EAST COAST OF ENGLAND: BRITISH VESSEL SUNK

THE BELGIAN CABINET MET FOR OVER THREE HOURS. THE PROCEEDINGS ARE KEPT COMPLETELY SECRET.

THE SWISS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF HAS BEEN AUTHORISED TO CALL TO COLOURS AS MANY MEN AS HE REQUIRES.

HITLER HAD LENGTHY CONFERENCE WITH HIS ARMY CHIEFS YESTERDAY.

FRAGMENTS OF THE BEER CELLAR BOMB ARE ALLEGED TO INDICATE ITS FOREIGN ORIGIN.

THE GERMAN FREEDOM PARTY CLAIMS APPARENTLY TO BE BEHIND THE EXPLOSION.

A British Auxiliary vessel appears to have been sunk. Out of two German planes carrying on reconnaissance on the coast of England one was brought down.

An air raid warning was sounded in Paris at 4-10 this morning.

The Swiss Commander-in-Chief has been authorised to call as many men as he thinks necessary to colours according to French wireless.

Belgian Cabinet

Meets For 3 Hours

The Belgian Cabinet met for three-and-quarter hours tonight until 12-15. No communique was issued and the Ministers declined to make statements. After the meeting M. Pierlot had a further talk with M. Spaak and General Denis, Minister for National Defence.

Hitler Confers With Army Chiefs

Herr Hitler had lengthy conferences with his Army Chiefs and Ministers yesterday according to Rome radio. Later Herr Hitler conferred with Herr Himmler.

Marshal Smigly Rydz is relieved of his post as Inspector-General of Polish armed forces by a decree published in an official Polish Journal, according to Paris Wireless. General Sikorski has taken over the post.

'Foreign Origin' Of Beer Cellar Bomb

The examination of the fragments of the Beer Cellar bomb has indicated that it will be possible to prove its foreign origin, states the official German News Agency.

The number of members of the special commission for investigation has been trebled in order to cope with the amount of information and evidence available. According to the German wireless one thousand persons have already given the authorities information.

Will Open Door Of Germany's Future

The German Freedom Station stated to-night: "Our Legal Front Group which knew how to enter the Munich Beer Cellar will push open the door of Germany's future."

The Police Headquarters in Zeist and Baarn in Holland have denied the reports that the inhabitants were being evacuated.

Details Of Dutch Incident

A semi-official statement on Venloo incident says: "At 4-30 p.m. on Thursday a Dutch car stopped just before the Frontier and two occupants alighted. Thereupon half a dozen persons in civilian clothes ran up and fired on them and as a result one was believed to be killed and others badly injured. Then a car came across from Germany and returned with the Dutch car including two shotmen and other occupants."

While the incident happened very suddenly and it is impossible to prevent it, the Dutch Government informed the German Government of the occurrence and asked for an inquiry.

Meanwhile the Dutch authorities are collecting all available evidence.

German Plane On British Coast

The British Air Ministry tonight announces that an enemy aircraft was active off the coasts during the day attempting to conduct reconnaissances. Precautionary measures were taken and active defences were put into operation including anti-aircraft guns. The enemy aircraft which was forced down was a Dornier Flying-boat. We had no casualties.

Enemy Plane

Brought Down

The Air Ministry announces that two coastal command aircraft of the Royal Air Force today engaged the enemy aircraft over the North Sea off the east coast of England. They forced enemy aircraft on water.

Dinghy came out of enemy aircraft and the crew got into it. The aircraft was then seen sinking. The second enemy aircraft then appeared on the scene and was promptly engaged but managed to escape in clouds.

South Africa To Make Munition

The South African Minister of a start would be made in South Africa in the immediate future with manufacture of military materials on a large scale and that in this respect the airforce requirements would figure prominently.

Stewart Going Back To India Office

Owing to developments in the political situation in India Sir Findlater Stewart whose services

"REDUCED ACTIVITY ON WESTERN FRONT"

PARIS, November 11.

A communique states there was reduced activity on the Front during the night.—Reuter.

were lent to the Ministry of Information soon after the outbreak of war is returning at an early date to resume his normal duties as permanent Under-Secretary at India Office.

Sir Kenneth Lee at present Director of Radio Relations and Communications in the Ministry of Information will succeed Sir F. Stewart as Director General. Sir Kenneth Lee is a member of the Imperial Shipping Committee and the Industrial Health Research Board and has served on a number of Government Commissions.

Auxiliary Vessel Sunk

Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce H. M. S. "Northern Rover" a small auxiliary vessel is considerably overdue and must be presumed lost.

Next of kin of the personnel have been informed. The personnel of the vessel included four officers and 23 men. The "Northern Rover" was formerly Fleetwood trawler of 665 tons.

Holland Affects

Stock Exchange

On the Stock Exchange prices in all sections of the market were precautionarily marked down owing to uncertainties in connection with the situation in Holland but there was some evidence of a better trend shortly prior to the close of trading. The Wall Street opened easy.

Dominions Representatives Speak

Mr. Eden presented the representatives to M. Daladier. A number of distinguished British personalities accompanied the Delegation.

Speaking in turn the representatives of the Dominions and the Government of India expressed to M. Daladier the faith with which the nations they represented had taken up their position by the side of Great Britain and France for the defence of right and civilisation.

Bottle Thrown At Egyptian King

Incident While Returning From Prayers: Man Arrested

CAIRO, Nov. 10.

A bottle containing Benzine was thrown at King Farouk by a flunky in a street but it fell harmlessly behind the King's carriage.

The bottle thrower, who was arrested, stated that he wished to draw attention to a personal grievance. Medical examination indicated that he is probably insane. King Farouk was returning from prayers.

General Nuri said, Iraq Prime Minister will arrive here to-day, it is understood to discuss with Aylmaher Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister a scheme for the settlement of Palestine question.—Reuter.

PALESTINE WILL NOT BECOME ZIONIST

Prime Minister On Possibility Of Just Settlement

BAGHDAD, Nov. 11.

"The results of our endeavours to secure a just settlement for Palestine were not entirely unsatisfactory," declared General Nuri Said, the Prime Minister.

He added: "We no longer fear that Palestine will become Zionist; we have no doubt that the Arab majority will continue to control their country. When Britain has settled the problem of Jewish immigration in a manner acceptable to the Arabs she will find no difficulty in reassuring them of her intentions and setting up an independent state of Palestine."—Reuter.

GERMAN VESSEL RELEASED

HELSINKI, Nov. 11.

The eighteen hundred ton German vessel "Blumenthal" which was detained by Finnish coastguards for illegally using the wireless within the neutral territorial waters has been released by the Finnish authorities. The vessel it is recalled was carrying timber from Finland to Germany.—Reuter.

Australian Cabinet

Reconstruction

CANBERRA, Nov. 11.

In order to relieve the heavy burden of Brigadier Street Minister for Defence, the Cabinet has been reconstructed with separate Ministries for Air, Army and Navy.

Mr. Menzies combines the offices of Premier, Treasurer and co-ordination for Defence.

Mr. Street is appointed Minister for Army, Sir Fredrick Stewart, formerly Minister for Health is appointed Minister for Navy, J. N. Fairbairn formerly Assistant Minister for Defence is appointed Minister for Air.—Reuter.

Rajen Babu Unwell

PATNA, Nov. 10.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, who has been taken ill with asthma, has been advised a week's rest by his doctors. He is expected to stay in Patna for that period.—A. P.

On The Air

NOVEMBER 12.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
8 a.m. A Sarangi recital. 8-15 Chand Khan. 8-30 Aziz and Manohar. 9 For Young Listeners. 9-45 Bai Gangubai. 10-5 Mohammad Shafi. 10-15 Woman's World. 10-45 Memories. 11-30 Apki Farmaish
12-30 p.m. A variety. 1 Albert Ketelbey's Concert Orchestra. 1-17 Conchita Supervia. 1-35 Over the Garden wall. 1-48 Fritz Kreisler. 5 Nok Jhok. 5-5 B. S. Rawat. 5-20 Kumari Shanta Bannerjee. 5-30 Duets from the Screen. 5-40 Sacred Music. 6-15 New Verse. 6-30 Next Week's Programmes. 6-40 Hafeez ko Geet. 7 For Villagers Only. 7-45 Bai Gangubai. 8 A Sarangi recital. 8-15 Chand Khan. 8-25 Aziz. 8-30 Intersity debate. 8-45 Geet. 9-45 Bageshri.

Delhi II—Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
8 a.m. to 2 p.m. As in Delhi I.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)
5 p.m. to 6-40 As in Delhi I. 6-40 Bai Gangubai. 7 Taza Filmi Gane. 7-10 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 7-15 Mohammad Shafi. 7-25 Bundu Khan. 7-40 Kumari Shanta Bannerjee. 7-45 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-45 A Symphony Concert.

Delhi III—Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)
8-40 a.m. to 9 As in Delhi I. 9-5 News in Pashtu. 9-10 to 2 p.m. As in Delhi I.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
5-45 to 7 As in Delhi I. 8-25 to 8-45 As in Delhi I. 9 to 10-30 As in Delhi I.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)
6-10 p.m. For the Countryside. 6-50 Ummeed Ali Khan. 7-10 Vishni Jagasia. 7-14 Umra Zia Begam. 7-30 Khan-i-Arzo. 7-50 Folk Songs. 8-5 Shiv Lal. 8-15 Rang-o-Boo. 8-30 Intersity Debate. 8-45 Mushtaq A. Shaikh. 9-45 Ummeed Ali Khan. 10-5 Pahari on the Clarinet. 10-10 Umra Zia Begam.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
8 a.m. Film melodies. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 A musical variety. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Bai Azambai. 9-45 Inayat Khan and Nazir Khan. 9-55 Ghulam Mohammad. 10-10 Sahadi Nagma. 10-15 Purushottam Solankurkar. 10-35 Annakal Das. 10-45 Dinanath. 11-5 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 11-15 Following the Footprints. 11-30 V. A. Kagaliker.
12-15 p.m. Saksharta-Prachar. 12-30 Mastana, Maya Bannerjee aur Mumtaz. 12-40 Dost on the Dhruba. 12-45 Ghulam Mohammad. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Film Songs. 1-10 Azambai. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 3-30 All Children's Hour. 5 Marathi Songs. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Gujarati songs. 5-50 Three Violinists. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Venubai Dewasthali. 6-25 Sohini on the Clarinet. 6-30 Dinanath. 6-50 Veena solos. 7 Venubai Dewasthali. 7-10 Readings from Marathi books. 7-15 Compositions of Ustad Jhande Khan. 7-30 Purushottam Solankurkar. 7-45 Dinanath. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Musical Interlude. 8-30 The Week in Sport. 8-45 Karim Khan. 8-55 Talk of the Town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 Hilda Flanders. 9-55 Sandy Macpherson. 10-10 Mario Paglinin. 10-25 John McCormack. 10-30 Late News.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,690 kc/s)
8 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
5 p.m. to 9-30 As in Bombay I. 9-30 V. A. Kagaliker. 9-55 The A I R Quartet. 9-55 Ghulam Mohammad. 10-5 Azambai. 10-30 Late news.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)
5 p.m. Instrumental Overture. 5-5 Learn to Sing. 5-15 News in Tamil. 5-20 Maruthuvakudi S. Rajagopala Iyer. 6-5 For the Villages. 6-50 Kumaris N. S. Ranganayaki and N. S. Rukmini. 7-15 Can It Be Done in Tamil? 6-7-30 Announcements. 7-50 V. S. Gomatisankara Iyer. 8-30 Megh Doot. 8-45 Kumaris N. S. Ranganayaki and N. S. Rukmini. 9-45 V. S. Gomatisankara Iyer.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta timings).
370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
5-30 p.m. Listeners' Request. 5-45 Vocal recital. 6 News in English. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Kavi-O Kavita. 7-50 Master Kalo. 8 Pahari Sanyal. 8-30 Binode Ganguli. 9 Violin recital. 9-10 Henry Croudson. 9-45 Purna Chakravarti. 10 Lalit Mohon Mukherjee.

Calcutta II—Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)
5-30 p.m. to 9-30 As in Calcutta I. 9-30 H. Purcell. 9-40 An Orchestral Programme.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
6-10 p.m. C. M. Lahiri. 6-15 Jamilabai. 6-25 Famous Poems. 6-30 C. M. Lahiri. 6-45 Hamara Panchayethar. 7-15 Readings from World Poetry. 7-25 Chand Rat. 7-45 Jamilabai. How I Woe. 1-8-15 Ao, Mao, Behno, Beto. 9-45 Duets. 9-55 C. M. Lahiri. 10-7 Gai

Muslim Province With Congress Ministry Hurts League

Jinnah And Punjab Premier Wire To Opposition Leader To Do His Best To Form Alternative Govt.

PESHAWAR, Nov. 11.

The "United Press" learns from authoritative quarters that Mr. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, Sir Sikander Hyat Khan the Punjab Premier and some All-India leaders have sent telegrams to Mr. Aurangzeb Khan, (Muslim League), Leader of the Opposition in the Frontier Assembly asking him to try his best to form an alternative Ministry.

It is suggested that some had even suggested the dropping out of the Muslim League label and the adoption of some such label as "Unionist", if expediency required. This has been suggested, as in their opinion, it seems very necessary to form a non-Congress Ministry in India's most overwhelmingly Muslim-inhabited province.

It also appears that after the acceptance of the resignation of the Congress Ministry, the Governor expected the reply of Mr. Aurangzeb Khan by noon day before yesterday but extended the time limit till yesterday morning.

—United Press.

ACTING GOVERNOR LIKELY TO BE APPOINTED ADVISER

PESHAWAR, Nov. 11.

It is reliably learnt that no Advisers are being appointed by the Frontier Governor, for the time being. It is understood that the present Acting Governor, Sir Arthur Parsons is likely to be appointed Adviser to the Governor when Sir George Cunningham, the permanent incumbent who is now on leave, returns from England early in December.

—United Press.

ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN RETURNS FROM TOUR

Meets Red-Shirt Commanders In Conference

PESHAWAR, Nov. 10.

A three-hour conference with all district commanders and the G. O. C. of Red-Shirts in the Province was held here by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, after a successful organisational tour of the Mardan District. During the tour, he addressed in five days about twenty meetings, explaining the creed and duties of a Khudai Khidmatgar.

Khan Amir Mohammad Khan, ex-Parliamentary Secretary, accompanied the Frontier Gandhi in the tour.—United Press.

"CONGRESS SOLDIER MUST OBEY ORDER AT ALL COST"

PESHAWAR, Nov. 11.

It is now revealed that Mr. Al-

Khamaj on the Violin. 10-12 C. M. Lahiri. 10-17 Jamilabai

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
4 p.m. P. M. Natesa Pillai. 4-30 Fats Wallen. 5 M. S. Kannusamy. 5-20 M. S. Kannusamy. 5-30 The Mind of Malati. 6-5 Munuganty Venkatarow. 6-45 Shrimati V. M. Rukmani. 7-50 Shrimati V. M. Rukmani. 9 Nature and Man. 9-45 K. V. Nanjundiah.

Madras II—Programme

31.35 metres (9,570 kc/s)
60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)
4 p.m. to 9-30 As in Madras I. 9-30 A Chamber Music Concert. 10 Lena Bantleman.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)
9 p.m. Master Onkar, Marathi music. 9-20 "Medieval Culture" (Europe), by Mr. Mu-neeruddin. 9-35 Madhu Rao, Marathi music. 10-15 Madhu Rao, Marathi music. 10-35 Master Onkar, Marathi music.

6 Killed In Lorry Collision

Car Raising Dust Cloud Responsible

LUCKNOW, Nov. 11.

Six persons are reported to have been killed and many injured as a result of a collision which is stated to have occurred near Itaunja, near here between two motor lorries on the Lucknow-Sitapur Road.

It is stated that one of the lorries was going from Lucknow and the other was approaching from the opposite direction. A car, happened to pass the way and raised a cloud of dust rendering visibility poor, and the lorries collided with each other.

—A. P.

23 Muslim Peasants Arrested

JULLUNDUR, Nov. 10.

Twenty-three Muslim cultivators, belonging to two parties, of village Ghurka were arrested by the Phillaur police in connection with a riot that occurred there a few days ago. Two men of both parties died in the riot.—United Press.

Iama Mashriqi, Leader of the Khaksars, sent during the last few days preceding the resignation of the Congress Ministry, three telegrams to Dr. Khan Sahib requesting him not to tender resignation of his Ministry.

Dr. Khan Sahib with Pathan frankness is reported to have replied to the very first telegram: "It is impossible. I am a soldier of the Congress whose orders must be obeyed at all cost."—United Press.

BLOCKADE AGAINST AFRIDI COUNTRY LIFTED

PESHAWAR, Nov. 11.

The blockade against the Afridi country declared as a sequel to pro-Amanullah propaganda and the failure of the tribes to hand over the instigators of the propaganda, has now been lifted following the surrender of all the four instigators. They are now believed to be confined in Jamrud Fort, Khyber Agency.—United Press.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKETS

PRIVATE CABLES—
Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—
New York: Advances meeting increased resistance suggesting advisability of securing part profits.
Messrs. Kalyanji and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—
New York: Market firm on foreign buying and continued trade price fixing. Liquidation and profit-taking supplied contracts.
New York: Advances meeting increased resistance suggesting advisability of securing part of profits.
The New York, New Orleans and Chicago markets are closed to-day.
We wish our patrons a happy and prosperous New Year.

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, Nov 10
December	9.47
January	9.39
March	9.29
May	9.14
July	8.87
Middling Spot	9.72

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York, Nov 10
December	9.57
January	9.49
March	9.40
Middling Spot	9.56

NEW YORK

	New York, Nov 10	11 a.m. rates	Noon call
December	9.38	9.41	
March	9.20	9.23	
May	9.02	9.07	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

	New York, Nov 10	Bales
Day's receipt at all U S Ports	65,000	
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil	
Day's exports to the Continent	6,000	
Day's exports to China and Japan	8,000	

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Liverpool, Nov 10
November	6.52
December	6.52
January	6.52
February	6.50
March	6.48
April	6.45
May	6.42
June	6.39
July	6.36
August	6.30
September	6.25
October	6.21
November	6.17
Middling Spot	7.01
11-12 a.m. quotations	6.64
January	6.57
March	6.57

LONDON SEEDS

	London, Nov 10
Rozario Santa Fe Dec quoted	20/9
South Australian Dec quoted	19/9

LONDON RUBBER

	London, Nov 10
Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	11 5/16

LONDON SILVER

	London, Nov 10
Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 9/16

LONDON GOLD

	London, Nov 10
Gold Bars Fina per oz	£8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES

	London, Nov 10
T T London on:—	
New York 4.02/4.04; Paris 176/177; Madrid 39.75; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Amsterdam 7.52/7.55; Brussels 24.20/24.50; Milan 75.50; Berne 17.80/17.95; Copenhagen 20.00; Stockholm 16.70/16.90; Oslo 17.50/17.70	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

	London, Nov 10
Rupee paper 3 1/4 per cent	£62 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£58 1/2
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1951 or later	£80 1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£102 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£67 6/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£91 6/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£91 1/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£105
Victory Bonds	£105
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£8 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	£8 5/8
London Reg.	£85
National Bank of India	£28 1/2

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	Season to date	This week	Season 1937-38	Week 1938
Total in sight (excluding linters)	6,751	615	5,850	373
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	2,921	293	2,380	235
Exports from U. S. Ports	2,004	171	1,314	93
Of which to Japan	236	35	288	12
Of which to China	91	26	5	—
Of which to Great Britain	674	38	165	12
Of which to Germany	39	—	221	14
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,892	—	3,203
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	3,541	—	3,502
World's visible supply	—	—	—	10,009
Of which American cotton	—	—	—	8,274
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	—	—	3,471	376
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,242	257	2,375	130
N.B. All in bales 000's omitted.				
All the above figures amended.				
Certificated stocks 19,000 bales.				

Sports Jottings

From Here —
— And There

NAWANAGAR-BOMBAY MATCH REVIEWED

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The match between Nawanagar and Bombay in the first round of the Ranji Trophy Tournament ended in a sensational manner. There were plenty of interesting episodes and thrilling incidents to make the contest a memorable one. To start with, I must refer to the large number of spectators which attended the Brabourne Stadium from day to-day, despite the fact that several other attractive engagements were on in the City, particularly the match at the Hindu Gymkhana where the Nayudu brothers, the idols of the local fans, were to be seen in action.

SEASON FOR RANJI TROPHY

This proves my contention that if the Inter-Provincial Tournament is played off before the Pentangular, Bombay will accord the former a rousing welcome. The fact is that after the great annual festival is held, people of Bombay has no stomach for any more cricket. This is not peculiar to Bombay alone. It happens everywhere and in every game. After the Climax is reached—the Pentangular may easily be placed in that category—the scale of popular enthusiasm and fervour diminishes and falls. When it is ascending, it can readily catch their imagination. I would, therefore, seriously suggest again to the Board of Control and the Pentangular Committee to adjust their dates in such a way that the All-India Championships may be finished before January and the Pentangular staged in that month. I am confident it will solve the monetary problem and its dangers now facing this vital competition.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT

A really funny thing happened at the C. C. I. before the match started. When the rival Captains Vijay Merchant and Indrajit Singh arrived at the ground at the time appointed for play, they found it unprepared. Vijay said that it was unfit for play. Indrajit disagreed. The umpires were called to express their opinion. Marshal of Jamnagar opined that the ground was quite playable while Nalk of Bombay refused to say anything until the ground was prepared according to the rules of the game. It is definitely laid down that the Executives of the ground are responsible for selecting the pitch and rolling it before the match commenced. Why this was not done is a mystery. The Club authorities can explain the oversight on their part. However, immediately the rolling, etc., was over, umpire Nalk declared it fit for play.

VIJAY'S FEARS

It will be well for everybody to remember that the ground to be unplayable should be sufficiently wet and slippery as to make foothold impossible. Slightly wet surface does not proclaim unfitness. I think Vijay made unnecessary fuss about it. Evidently he was afraid of facing the debacle which came in the way of the Hindus last year in the final match of the Pentangular. So when he won the toss he refused to take the batting. He felt sure that Amar Singh would rout them for a smaller total than 69 for which the Muslims had dismissed them. He wanted to put Nawanagar in the same hot waters. His tactics failed mainly because he had not a bowler of the stamp of Amar

Singh or Saeed Ahmed under his command.

BANERJEE'S SPLENDID BATTING

Vijay came in for a heap of criticism for giving up batting on a wicket which turned out to be perfectly true. The visitors took full advantage of the opportunity and piled up a fairly big total of 387 runs. The remarkable feature of their innings was the splendid batting performance of Banerjee, who, going in No. 3, scored a faultless 106 which stood as the highest individual contribution on his side. It was clear that he had now developed into a first rate batsman. Amar Singh (67), Vinoo Mankad (58), and Yadavendrasinhji (45), contributed substantially to the Nawanagar total.

FINE BOWLING BY TARAPORE.

The weaknesses in the local attack were glaringly exposed by the visiting batsmen. But truth to tell, the visitors were rather lucky to amass the figure they did. If Hindlekar was half as safe and alert as he generally is behind the stumps, and some of the other fielders did their bit properly the Jamnagar players would never have succeeded in reaching the fat number. Then Bombay had another handicap in the unfitness of Minoo Patel. I wish very much Minoo had not taken the field at all, knowing that he was not absolutely fit. Another player in his place, say Koppikar, might have been more useful.

The redeeming feature of Bombay's bowling was the magnificent analysis produced

by Keki Tarapore, who captured 8 wickets for 91 runs, bowling 45.2 overs including 9 maidens. But for his stout-hearted bowling Nawanagar would have compiled a much bigger total. The veteran Godambe was really unlucky in that his analysis did not do his immaculate bowling any justice. The blame for it lies with the local fielders.

THE GLORIOUS CHAPTER.

When Bombay entered in their batting venture they were faced with a difficult task indeed. It became still more difficult when three of their early batsmen succumbed for the meagre total of 64 runs. I sympathise with Kadri for the unfortunate manner he was out. Verily he was playing a capital game at the stage when he hit his own wicket. Then came the glorious chapter of the match. Vijay associated with his brother, Uday played one of the best innings of his career. He punished all the Jamnagar bowlers who are all of the Test standard with utmost severity. Amar Singh, Banerjee, Mankad, Mubarak and Wensley—all seemed to him mere 'softies'.

UDAY'S FINE DEBUT.

Uday made his debut in representative cricket in convincing style. He emulated the example of his eminent brother with all the force and vigour at his command. He was really unlucky to miss the century so narrowly as by six runs. He has, however, the satisfaction of making his mark in first class cricket. If he pays more atten-

tion to his fielding, he is sure to see a good deal of it in future. After he had helped his brother to raise the total to 207 for the fourth wicket, Moss exhibited a fine specimen of self-immolation. A misunderstanding between him and Vijay brought the latter within an ace of running out. Moss allowed his skipper to return home safe and sacrificed his own wicket. A noble example for everybody to emulate!

VIJAY AT HIS BEST.

Despite this unfortunate mishap, Bombay went on merrily in its career. Vijay with the able assistance of Khot carried the total to 341 with separation. With half the side still in, their chances of victory seemed altogether rosy. But an adverse decision by Umpire Marshall against Merchant completely turned the scale of fortune. This point has been hotly debated everywhere and the general opinion seems to be that the Umpire was wrong. If Vijay had stayed on, he would most probably have carried his side to victory. But that does not absolve the remaining four batsmen from their failure to make up the small arrears of 36 runs and win the battle. It was unpardonable. Though Bombay was defeated it was not disgraced by any means. Vijay may not have proved successful as a leader, but he confirmed my assertion that he would always succeed as a batsman if he goes in No. 4, specially when he is captaining. His score of 140 tells its own tale. So, Vijay, mark my words in future.

PROGRESS ALL ROUND

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local

Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Sud 1, 1995
Muslim: Ramzan 29, 1359
Parsi: Khordad 8, 1399
Hightide: 0-22: 12-14
Lowtide: 6-25: 18-20
Sunrise: 6h. 44m.
Sunset: 6h. 1m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. R. B. Keshkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

GEETA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar will conduct a public class in Bhagavad Geeta at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday) in the Ashram Library Hall.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"Ideas Rule the World" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

KURAN LECTURES

Under the auspices of the Kuran Society, a public lecture will be delivered on "Kuran and its teachings", on every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School, near Borj Bunder Station from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

Under the auspices of the above, a social gathering of Andhras will be held at the Mahasabha premises, "Kunwar Kunj", Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

BELGAUM KONKANI CATHOLICS
It is proposed to hold a public meeting of the Konkani-speaking Catholic residents of Belgaum District in Bombay to discuss the formation of a Welfare Association, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Eak Manzil, 231 Lenington Road.

BOMBAY MUSLIM LEAGUE
Immediately after the Id Prayers on Azad Maidan, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, Mr. M. A. Jinnah will unfurl the Muslim League Flag in presence of the congregation about 9 a.m. (S.T.) on Monday, the 13th instant.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

The Final Test and Prize Distribution in connection with the South Indian Music Competition will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga. Diwan Bahadur K. Ramaswamy will preside and distribute the prizes.

MARWADI STUDENTS' UNION

The Marwadi Students' Union has decided to hold a 'Bandha Milan' to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. in Vidya Bhuvan, 1st Panaswadi, Bombay. The programme will consist of few lectures, and mostly of light music and other amusements.

BAND AT THE CHOWPATY BAND-STAND

By kind permission of W. R. G. Smith, Esq., Commissioner of Police, the band of the Bombay City Police will play a programme of music at the Chowpaty Bandstand, to-day (Sunday) commencing from 5-45 p.m. to 7-45 p.m. (S.T.).

HINDU SNEHA SAMMELAN

Under the joint auspices of the Hindu Sanraksha Maandal, Young Men's Hindu Association and other institutions, Hindu Sammelan to exchange New Year's Greetings will be held in Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. when there will be Bhajan and Devotional Music by Prof. Ramkrishna Joshi of Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Bombay.

DEMONSTRATION OF WRESTLING

A grand demonstration of Wrestling Bout (Indian Style) will be held under the auspices of the Arya Vyayam Shala at Dharmavir Camp, Matunga, G. I. P., to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. when many well-known Indian wrestlers will display the art of wrestling. Mr. H. B. Shrivastani, Deputy Commissioner, Bombay Municipality, "Improvements" will preside. Mrs. Shrivastani will distribute the prizes.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

The Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of Bombay is hereby glad to extend invitation to delegates, well-known scholars of different religions, representatives appointed by various religious societies, distinguished speakers, lovers of humanity and promoters of peace and goodwill on earth to take part by representing good points of their own respective faiths in an open Conference of all "The Great Extant Faiths of the World" (including Confucianism, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Hindu Religion, Zoroastrianism, Judaism etc., etc.) to be held in the Baha'i Hall, Borj Bunder, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

The occasion is an auspicious one being that of the 122nd Birthday Anniversary of Baha'ullah, the Founder of the Baha'i Faith.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"King Kong" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Frontier Marshal" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Wizard of Oz" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Rebel Son" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Juarez" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Kahan Hai Manzil Teri" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
PATHE—"On The River" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"As You Please" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kapal Kundala" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Mother India" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Dodge City" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Jinnah To Broadcast On Monday

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League will broadcast from the All-India Radio, Bombay at 8/30 p.m. on Monday November 13.—A. P.

MR. GIRI IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Mr. V. V. Giri, ex-Minister for Industries and Labour, Madras, arrived at Bombay this morning after the completion of his tour in Central India. Mr. Giri who was the Convener of the National Planning Committee, paid a visit to the Committee's office at the old Customs House and had prolonged discussions with Prof. K. T. Shah, Honorary General Secretary, and Mr. K. D. Guha, Joint Secretary of the National Planning Committee on the present and future activities of the Committee. Mr. Giri expressed satisfaction at the progress so far made by the Planning Committee and hoped that much work could be done and all plans for work outlined early next year when the recommendations of the various sub-committees of the Planning Committee would be received. He expected to devote much time now to the Planning Committee's work, now that he was out of office. Mr. Giri will also attend the next meeting of the National Planning Committee to be held by the end of December or early January next. Mr. Giri is leaving for Madras to-morrow.

Mr. K. D. Guha, Joint Secretary of the National Planning Committee, is leaving for Calcutta to-night. He will visit Jamshedpur and various other industrial centres in Northern India and meet the Chairmen and members of the various sub-committees in connection with the work of the Planning Committee. Mr. Guha will return to Bombay by November 22 next.—United Press.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, the 14th November at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Ervad Nowroji Dinshaw Minocherhomji will give a discourse in Gujarati in respect of Mr. Sohrab J. Bulsara's "God in the Gathas".

PARSI GENUINE FASLI YEAR INSTITUTION

Under the auspices of the above Association, Aban Jashan ceremony will be performed at 6 p.m. on Saturday, the 18th November 1939 at Bal Pirozbai Wacha Agiari, opposite Petit Library, Hornby Road, and at 7 p.m. Mr. Padam S. M. Godrex will demonstrate, with projector and film-slides, that 13th April falls on the Zoroastrian True Religious New Year's Day, which is connected with the Sun's entry in the real Constellation of Aris.

Muslim Education Conference

Saahyayrang, Hon. Secretary, Muslim Educational Conference, writes from Aligarh:—
The Hon. Moulana Fazlul Haq, Premier of Bengal, has invited the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, Aligarh, to hold its 50th annual session at Calcutta during the Christmas (1939). Brisk preparations are being made both at Aligarh and Calcutta to make the Conference a unique success in view of the fact that the revolutionary changes are taking place in the present system of education, all lovers of education from British India and the Indian States are cordially invited to participate in the momentous deliberations of the Conference.

A BRILLIANT SON OF INDIA

Tributes To Dayanand Saraswati On His Death Anniversary

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj, on the occasion of his death anniversary, on Saturday evening, when Shri Vishwanathji Vald presided.

The President, in the course of his speech, gave in brief the life-sketch of Swami Dayanand, and spoke in appreciative terms of the services rendered by the Swami.

Madame Sophia Wadia said that Swami Dayanand was one of the brilliant sons of India, and she paid a tribute to his intellectual honesty and unbounded zeal to serve the cause of the country.

"Arya Dharma" meant the religion of true nobility, both in word and in deed, and Swami was the embodiment of that ideal. The best way, she said, to honour his memory was to try to imbibe the high ideals for which he lived.

Among others who spoke on the occasion were Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Nagindas Master Mrs. Shirin Fojdar and a number of Arya Samajists.

"Mauj Majah" Diwali Number

A feature of the Diwali number of "Mauj Majah" is that the illustrated section is almost exclusively devoted to the votaries of the silver screen, photos of most of the leading Indian stars of both sexes monopolising its pages. There is an interesting article prepared from the notes of Sjis. Ambalal Patel and Gordanbhan Patel, two cameramen who left India for the West last April, with their camera as their constant companions, and who paid visits to foreign studios. The volume, priced at the modest sum of annas six, ought to find a large number of purchasers.

"Jaya Bharat" Diwali Number

In the Diwali number of "Jaybharat," Mr. Sitaram J. Sharma puts a pertinent question "where is Dipotsvi"? He points his finger at the Armageddon in Europe, the "blaze" in China which has been decimating its huge population for over two years. The near future, he believes, is anything but sombre. Coming nearer home he refers to the plight of India, the Congress ministerial resignations, and the aftermath of the war—ordinances and soaring in commodity prices. Millions of peasants and labourers have been living in perpetual gloom. To them there is no real

LL.D. FOR SIR C. P.

Travancore University Convocation

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 11.

The Travancore University at its first Convocation held to-day under the presidency of His Highness the Chancellor, the Maharaja of Travancore conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Vice-Chancellor of the University and Dewan of Travancore.

The pro-Chancellor Her Highness Manarani Seta Parvati Bai was present, and among the distinguished guests were His Highness the Elaya Raja, the first Princess and Mr. John Sergeant Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

The Convocation address was delivered by Lieut.-Colonel, G. P. Murphy, Resident for Madras States.

The Pro-Vice-Chancellor Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan presenting Sir Ramaswami Aiyar to the Chancellor, His Highness the Maharaja for the conferment of the degree said, in the history of modern India, few men attained such a high distinction in public life, high affairs of the State and versatility of culture as Sir Ramaswami Aiyar. He took a high place among the builders of India's glorious edifice of freedom. He was an embodiment of all that was best in Indian culture and at the same time an embodiment also of the happy blend of India and Western culture.

His Highness, the Chancellor conferred the degree on Sir Ramaswami Aiyar, after which Sir Ramaswami Aiyar spoke stating that the welding together of the best in the east and west was the ideal of the Travancore University. This honour would be a great stimulus to him for further effort in carrying out to fruition the high economic educational and other ideals with which the Travancore University was founded by the command of H. H. the Maharaja.

Candidates for L. T. Degree then received their degrees whereafter the convocation was dissolved.—A. P.

ELECTION FRACAS LEAD TO FIRING

PATAUDI, Nov. 11.

The police opened fire to-day to restore order, when there was a free fight between supporters of two rival candidates in the election of a member to the assessment committee, in Nanu Kalan village, five miles from Pataudi.

In the fight, lathis and brickbats are reported to have been freely used, with the result that the Superintendent of Police, some State officials and several persons on both sides were injured.

Finding the situation getting out of control, the police fired a few rounds to restore order, and the crowd then dispersed from the vicinity of the polling station.

The injured persons were removed to the hospital.

There was another clash between rival groups, a hundred yards away from the polling booth, but it was soon brought under control and order was restored.—A. P.

Diwali and Holi. A similar note is struck by Sjt. L. M. Pandya in his article on Diwali. Sjt. Hari-lal Bharucha endeavours to point out why Mahatma, though "feeble in body", rubs the hearts of crores of his countrymen. Mr. Chandrakant Sutarla laments the fact that Indian journals have not yet, with some solitary exceptions, paid attention to the lighter vein side, particularly cartooning and caricaturing. Besides these, there are over two dozen articles contributed by experienced writers on various subjects which are worth perusal. To sum up it is an excellent number.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 2,000 prizes.

The illustrations A, B, C,...are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3,..... You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 29th November, 1939, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

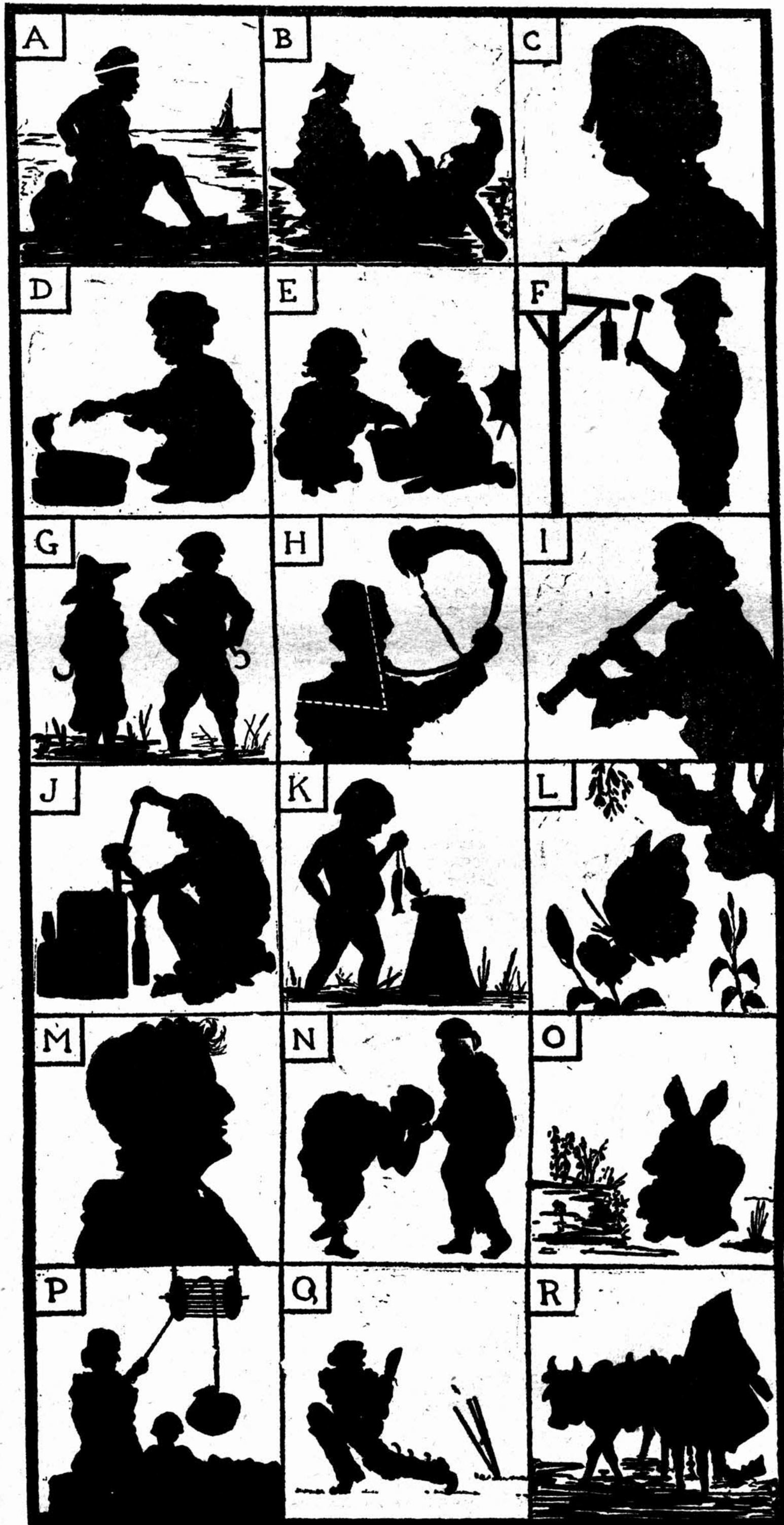
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 29th November 1939, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case any entrance fee or money sent with entrance



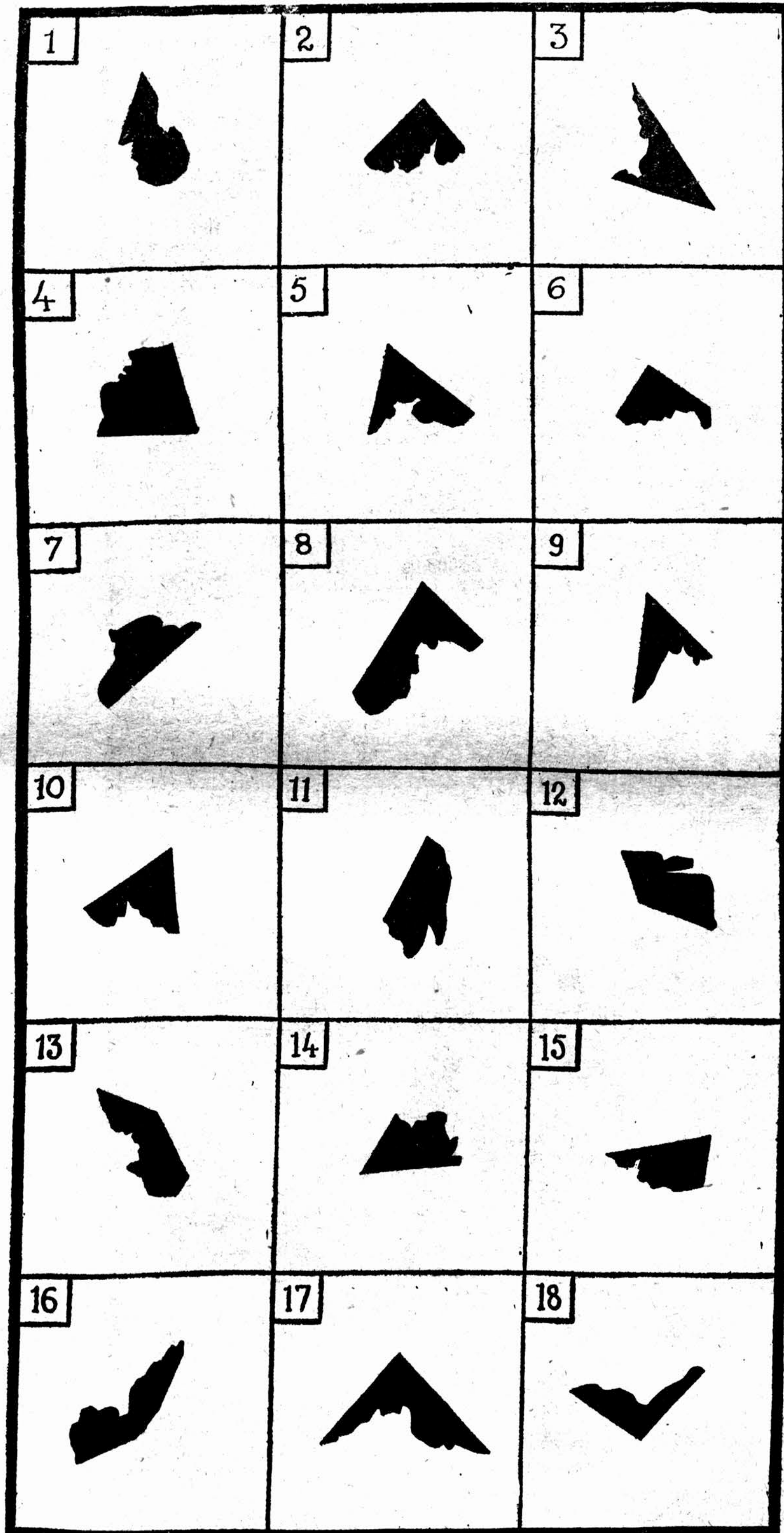
CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY

29th NOVEMBER

1939

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Silhouette Competition

12/11/39.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO. 706, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

Bombay Racing Season Opens Good Sport Witnessed On First Day

(From Our Racing Correspondent)
The First Day of the Winter Meeting drew a good crowd to Mahalaxmi yesterday. The Course was in good order and results in the main favoured backers for several favourites obliged.

Mahomed Khan, the Apprentice Jockey, had a very successful day in the saddle scoring a double on Star of Kashmir and Terror. It was generally conceded that his handling of the Parlakmedi gelding in the big event was the brightest piece of horsemanship seen during the afternoon.

Naji Dawood scored cleverly on Majid Pasha and other successful jockeys were Britt, Brace, Meekings and Marrable.

Racegoers had considerable difficulty in reading the Jockeys' name board yesterday. Black letters on a dark buff background are a severe strain on the eyesight and it is to be hoped that a revision to the old practice will be made in the interests of all who go racing.

A good entry for the Heliopolis Plate necessitated three divisions. Some promising newcomers were on view in Division I. Backers made a good beginning for Jabbar in Mr. Shahkir's blue and gold jacket won like the good thing he was thought to be and Zahir also considerably supported took the next best placing. Lu'ayb came with a strong run to beat Faraj Allah for third place. The latter has good speed which he must soon turn to account.

Reports of his good work on the track made Mr. Nalin's Star of Lanka the market choice in the Heliopolis Plate, but though he ran well he could not manage anything better than a third. The more seasoned Star of Kashmir, very capably ridden by Mohamed Khan scored easily with the promising youngster. Why Worry in the next best placing.

ALA MAHLAK'S STYLISH SUCCESS.

Racegoers saw what manner of a good horse Ala Mahlak is when he beat good opposition pointless in Division III of the Heliopolis Plate. Co-favourite with Chief Ruler, a winner of Poona, Buckley's smart three-year old had the race well won a furlong from home. Sabhan Hamid accounted for the beaten others among whom were King Hilal and Jambal who dwelt at the barrier.

An odds-on favourite Black Magic had little to do to win the Epsom Plate for which Indian Horses in Class "A" donned silk. After The Duchess had led the field into the straight The Akalkot colt drew away to win as he liked. Wunderbar moved up late to take a lesser placing behind The Duchess, Daisy Belle would not line up and the Starter sent the field away without her.

BRACE INDUCES DARK WINGS TO SCORE.

Dark Wings earned a winning distinction in the Beginners' Plate and owed his success to the clever handling of Jack Brace. Scion finished a close second and Apenzell, from the same stable as the winner was third. Greatly expected My Fancy ran well up to a point and then dropped out of the fighting will pay to follow. Ratepayer proved unequal to the task

of shouldering 9st. 4lbs in this class and it is about time he came down in the weight scale.

Now trained by A. L. J. Talib Majid Pasha ran his race out with surprising gameness to win the Mohammedrah Plate in easy fashion from the speedy Reformer, Sa'ad Nazam and several others who included the hot favourite Banash Amer. The winner had to run the gauntlet of an objection for crossing, the protest being lodged by Brace, rider of Reformer, but the objection was overruled. Sarkhat Hamyar shaped well and is one to note.

FAVOURITE FAILS

Backers were badly hit when Dancing Comet failed in his mission in the Ganeshkhind Plate. The Bhopal gelding was not ridden to the best advantage and after chasing Who's Who until a furlong from home, went right out of the reckoning. The last hundred yards were sternly contested by Who's Who and Terror, the latter prevailing by a head. Bachelor's Bard filled a lesser placing and Diamond Shower came with a sparkling run after a slow getaway to finish fourth.

The wagering in the Royston Plate foreshadowed the result. Tipperary and Maroc, both keenly supported, were concerned in a thrilling finish. The former with first run just held the late finishing Maroc by a head. Brittas Belle, who has useful speed was third. Among the unplaced division Dick Tapper ran well enough to warrant an eye being kept on him for future engagements.

THE HELIOPOLIS PLATE. (Division I.) Distance—6 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 450; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1939, once 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; oftener 12 lbs. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys. Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5 lbs. Extra.

Mr. Shahkir's JABBAR, 8-9, (cd. 9-0), Virsingh 1
Mr. Diamond's ZAHIR, 7-6, (cd. 7-11), G. Mohiddin .. 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's LU'AYB, 8-5, Yeshwant Dewne 3
Messrs S. S. Cheney and Haji Abdul Wahab's FARAJ AL-LAH, 7-8, K. B. Irani 4

Time: 1 minute 25 seconds. All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 32 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 43 for places. Favourite Jabbar. Winner trained by Imamdin. Won by 2 lengths, shorthad, shorthad.

THE HELIOPOLIS PLATE. (Division II.) Distance—6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 450; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1939, once 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; oftener 12 lbs. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. A. K. Hamad's STAR OF KASHMIR, 8-4, Mohd Khan 1
Mr. J. T. Lalvani's WHY WORRY, 7-13, Brace 2

Mr. Nalin's STAR OF LANKA, 8-5, E. Britt 3
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's SOH-RAB, 8-5, Eude 4
Won by 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time 1 minute 24 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 51 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 17 and Rs. 14 for places.

Favourite Star of Lanka. Winner trained by Badruddin.

THE HELIOPOLIS PLATE (Division III) Distance—6 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 450; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1939, once 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; oftener 12 lbs.

Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Messrs M. D. Petit and P. D. Bolton's ALA MAHLAK 7-12 Meekings 1

Mr. Diamond's CHIEF RULER 7-13 Brace 2
Mrs. Lilavati Jadhav's SABHAN HAMID 8-9 Whiteside 3
Mrs. K. T. Sampat's KHALAF MAJNUN 8-5 Selby 4
Not run:—Naqid 8-5, Pretty Prince 8-5.

Won by 3 lengths, 1 length, 2 lengths. Time: 1 min. 23 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 34 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 15 and Rs. 29 for places. Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE EPSOM PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Indian Horses in class "A." The Raja of Akalkot's BLACK MAGIC 8-13 Britt 1

Mrs. Marbeth's THE DUCHESS 8-4 Brace 2

The Maharaja of Parlakmedi's WUNDERBAR 8-8 Mahomed Khan 3

The Thakore Saheb of Lathi's RATHAVON 9-1 Marrable 4
Not run:—Tippu Sultan 9-4, Shahenshah 8-4, Bill Boy 9-0, Sammy Brass 7-12, Miss O. K. 7-9.

Won by 3 1/2 lengths, 1 length 2 1/2 lengths. Time: 1 min. 15 3/5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 16 for win, Rs. 12, Rs. 24 and Rs. 22 for places. Winner trained by Khodayer Rustom.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000 second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in class IV.

Messrs. G. Subbarow and N. E. Raymond's DARK WINGS 8-7 Brace 1

Mr. P. D. Bolton's SCION 8-7 Md. Khan 2

Major-General Nawab Khusrung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's APPENZELL 8-10 Eude 3

Mrs. F. S. Kerr's GORGUS 8-13 Callinan 1
Not run:—Circus Girl 8-5, Nannine 8-2, Smara 8-2, Sundown 8-0, Reliable 7-7.

Won by 1 1/2 length, 1 1/2 length, 2 lengths. Time: 1 min. 42 2/5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 61 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 29 and Rs. 54 for places. Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE— Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Fahad Jarulla Talib's MAJID PASHA 8-12 Naji Dawood 1

Mr. Diamond's REFORMER 9-0 Brace 2

Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's SA'AD NAZAM 8-3 cd. 8-0 Kassim Hassan 3

Mr. W. Evans SARKHAT HAMYAR 8-11 Evans 4
Not run:—Mithqal 8-2, Roulette 7-12.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths. Time: 1 min. 22 3/5 secs.

Six Injured In Scuffle Arising After Gambling

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

Half a dozen persons were injured in a clash between two parties of gamblers.

It is stated that one of the gamblers after winning about Rs. 200 tried to leave, but those who had lost the money would not allow him to do so. A scuffle ensued between them in which knives, sodawater bottles, and stones were freely used, with the result that half a dozen persons were injured. The city police rushed to the scene of the occurrence and restored order.

Two men who had received serious injuries were admitted into hospital.—A. P.

Assam Ministry To Resign

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

The "United Press" learns that the Assam Ministry will resign to-morrow.

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, who is at Shillong holding discussions with Mr. Fakhruddin Ahmad, the Finance Minister of Assam, and others about the situation in the province, had telephonic talks with Moulana Abul Kalam Azad about resignation of the Ministry. The result of the talks was communicated to the Hon. Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, the Premier, at Gauhati.

Mr. Bardoloi is likely to come to Calcutta in response to Moulana Azad's telegram, although it is not considered necessary now after last night's telephonic conversations.—United Press.

RESIGNING ON NOVEMBER 15TH.

SHILLONG, Nov. 11.

The Bardoloi Cabinet resigns on November 15, afternoon. This decision was tentatively made to-day after the Premier arrived this morning from his tour. He had important discussions with his colleagues, both Congress and non-Congress.

The Premier had also a long talk with Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy on this matter. Sir Saadulla Khan is arriving here on November 15 when he interviews H. E. the Governor according to present arrangements.

A move is already afoot for the formation of an alternate Ministry with Congress support, though matters are not likely to crystallise before the resignation actually takes place.—United Press.

Tote paid Rs. 94 for win, Rs. 49, Rs. 100 and Rs. 41 for places. Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000 Second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

The Maharaja of Parlakmedi's TERROR 8-12 Md. Khan 1

Mr. A. Svamvur's WHO'S WHO 7-10 Meekings 2

Mr. P. B. Avasia's BACHELOR'S BARD 7-13 Eude 3

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's DIAMOND SHOWER 9-0 Cock 4

Not run:—Coeur de Lion 8-7. Tote paid Rs. 79 for win, Rs. 21 Rs. 22 and Rs. 17 for places.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE ROYSTON PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Ravilal Shantidas's TIPPERARY 8-9 Marrable 1

Mr. H. Rober's MAROC 8-10 Evans 2

Mr. J. J. Parkinson's BRITTAS BELLE 7-7 Eude 3

Mr. H. Rober's MAROC 8-10 war of Baroda's ARCHMOON 7-9 Whiteside 4
Not run:—Bull Bee 9-0. Tote paid Rs. 42 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 16 and Rs. 42 for places. Winner trained by C. Jennings.

Selections For Monday's Races

Terror A Good Thing For Wellington Plate

By "SENEX"

Some of the smartest horses in training will be in opposition for the Wellington Plate. **TERROR** appeals to me as the likely winner.

1-45 p.m. The Auckland Park Plate. Div. II—5 furlongs.

SMARA	1
NOT OUT	2
BRACES	3

2-15 p.m. The Cooperage Handicap—6 furlongs.

SARKHAT	1
MANIK PRASAD	2
WHITE FLOWER	3

2-45 p.m. The Lahore Plate—5 furlongs.

RESPERATOR	1
SHERMOUNT	2
PRINCESS MUMTAZ	3

3-15 p.m. The Auckland Park Plate. Div. I—5 furlongs.

DRORHEAD NUA	1
LOVEABLE	2
ECSTASY	3

3-45 p.m. The Redcar Plate—1 mile 1 furlong.

MARK YOU	1
GAUL	2
SEA BATTLE	3

4-15 p.m. The Meerut Plate—7 furlongs.

ROSE APPLE	1
QUICKSILVER	2
MISS LENA	3

4-45 p.m. The Hopeful Plate—1 1/4 miles.

ATTAF BEG	1
MUTHQAL	2
FILAL IRAQ	3

5-15 p.m. The Wellington Plate—1 mile.

TERROR	1
MY BILLY	2
FIELD MARSHAL	3

5-45 p.m. The November Plate—6 furlongs.

MARATHA EMPEROR	1
GARDEN WARBLER	2
TOLTEC	3

DAILY DOUBLE:

RESPERATOR and ROSE APPLE

DAILY TREBLE:

MARK YOU, ATTAF BEG and TERROR

Latest Gallops At Mahaluxmi

VANDYKE IMPRESSES: GARDEN WARBLER IN GOOD FORM

(From Our Track Correspondent)

FIELD MARSHAL (Cook) had a stable companion beaten in an easy mile gallop. Fit and well.

VANDYKE (Brace) beat HIS LORDSHIP (White) over the six. Is in grand trim, latter still backward.

LE DUC (Marrable) and OCEANUS (R. Boy) were well together at the end of a mile spin.

GARDEN WARBLER (Meekings) outpaced WHAT'S WHAT (Thompson) in a five furlongs dash.

TOLTEC (Bond) and MISS GRENVILLE (Orme) went over the six in fine style, finishing in close order.

LOVEABLE (Maxwell) pleased in a five furlongs dash. Improving sort.

SMARA (R. Boy) spurted four furlongs. Makes steady improvement.

NOT OUT (Thompson) was better than OH YEAH (Meekings) in a smart four furlongs dash. Both speedy customers.

RUFFLE (Marrable) showed a good turn of speed for four furlongs. Should soon be placed to

win a race.

ECSTASY (Evans) held a slight advantage over VALENCIA (Orme) in a five furlongs dash. Both coming to hand.

QUICK SILVER (Brace) held EAGER TIT (Maxwell) and ROSE APPLE (M. Khan) in a five furlongs scurry. Striking form again.

MINIVER (R. Boy) shaped satisfactorily in seven furlongs run. REDOUBLE (Whiteside) moved smartly in a seven furlongs outst. Must be soon troubling the judge.

RESPERATOR (Maxwell) was better than FANCY GLEN (R. Boy) over five furlongs. Will win in moderate company.

KOLHAPUR (Evans) gave pleasing display over six furlongs. One to follow.

FADILHAT AL HAWA (Brace) was given an easy six furlongs. Room for improvement in this one. ZAINUL MULUK (Marrable) strove out resolutely in a mile and a furlong gallop. Very well just now.

WAFI HAMID (R. Boy) gave a satisfactory display over the nine.



"Prohibition or no Prohibition we want Drink" (A sketch from life made by Sgt. J. M. Ahivasi, artist, during a trip to Bassein with the Bombay Field Club.)

Local Week-End Cricket

Jagdale (169 Not Out) And C. K. Naidu (98) In Perfect Form

Wazir Ali, Mushtaque Ali, Dilawar Hussein, Kadri, Hazare and Richards Playing For Jasdenwalla's XI

A magnificent unbeaten 169 by M. M. Jagdale which included 20 fours and 6 sixes, a grand 98 by C. K. Naidu during which he sent the ball 12 times to the ropes and thrice lifted it over, and a stylish 53 not out by R. F. Moss, were the outstanding features of Saturday's play in the local week-end first class cricket fixtures.

TALL SCORING AT KENNEDY SEA FACE.

Tall scoring on both sides distinguished the one-day encounter between Dr. Gurtu's XI and Major C. K. Naidu's XI played at the Hindu Gymkhana ground (Kennedy Sea Face), the match ending in a draw.

At the Bombay Gymkhana ground (Esplanade Maidan) the Home Team had scored 171 for 5 in their 1 1/2 day fixture against a strong Mr. A. S. Jasdenwalla's XI which includes such well-known cricketers as Wazir Ali the Muslims' skipper, Mushtaque Ali, Dilawar Hussein, Kadri, Hazare and Richards. The match will be continued to-day.

SCORES:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA

MR. A. S. JASDENWALLA'S XI.

MUSLIM SIDE FOR PENTANGULAR

The Muslims' side for the Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament which begins at the Brabourne Stadium next Wednesday—will be selected from the following 15 players:

Syed Wazir Ali (Captain)
Syed Nazir Ali
Syed Mushtaque Ali
Jehangir Khan
Amir Elahi
Syed Mohamed Nissar
Dilawar Hussein
Khawaja Saeed Ahmad
S. M. Kadri
Mazhar Mahmood
Shahabuddin
K. C. Ibrahim
Y. Shaikh
A. A. Hakim
Abbas Khan

Of the above, the first ten players are certainties while the eleventh will be chosen from the last five.

The Muslims meet the "Rest" on the Nov. 18, 19 and 20.

Most of the above players are already in Bombay. Nissar is reaching on the 16th and the others will all be here within a couple of days.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A. N. Brewer, c Ibrahim, b Richards	3
B. R. T. Greer, c Kadri, b Richards	41
J. E. Tew, c Mushtaque Ali, b Hazare	35
R. F. Moss, not out	53
A. F. Wensley, b Peerbhoy	16
D. J. Rimmer, l.b.-w Hazare	19
R. Ashley, not out	3
Extras	1

Total (for 5 wks.) ... 171

R. A. Roberts, F. J. G. Walker, R. C. Mushet and J. N. Compton still to bat.

The match will be continued to-day.

The following players are representing Mr. A. S. Jasdenwalla's XI:

S. Wazir Ali, Mushtaque Ali, Dilawar Hussein, Hazare, Richards, Kadri, Hakim, Ibrahim, Y. Lalji, Peerbhoy and Shakoor. DR. GURTU'S XI.

MAJOR C. K. NAYUDU'S XI. DR. GURTU'S XI.

302 for 9 declared (Jagdale 169 not out, S. L. Patil 64, Mankad 4 for 61, C. S. Naidu 2 for 84).

MAJOR C. K. NAIDU'S XI. 212 for 4 (C. K. Naidu 98, C. S. Naidu 52, V. M. Merchant 32 not out).

RESULT.

Match Drawn.

DOWSON UNABLE TO PLAY

European Side To Meet Hindus In Opening Pentangular Match

The following nine players have already been selected to represent the Europeans in the Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament which commences at the Brabourne Stadium next Wednesday. P. M. Dowson had also been selected but it is understood has fallen ill and will not be able to play. (The Europeans are to meet the Hindus on Nov. 15, 16 and 17 in the first match of the Tournament).

R. Ashley (Capt.)
J. E. Tew
R. E. Moss
D. J. Rimmer
J. N. Compton
R. C. Mushet
A. F. Wensley
W. Behrend
G. R. Brown.

The two remaining players will be selected from B. R. T. Greer, R. A. Roberts, F. J. G. Walker and A. N. Brewer and the complete eleven announced to-night after the conclusion of the 1 1/2 day match against Mr. A. S. Jasdenwalla's XI.

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AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Saturday.

An automobile driven by a European came to grief in the early hours of this morning when it crashed into a lamp-post near the Churchgate Railway Station.

The impact was so terrific that the lamp-post was violently uprooted and hurled to the ground. The car was smashed to smithereens yet the occupants had a providential escape barring a few injuries to the chauffeur who was seated next to the owner-driver.

The injured man was removed to a hospital.

The Police are investigating the causes of the accident.

NONE BUT HARIJAN LEADERS REPRESENT THEM

All-Party Conference Suggested

BOMBAY.

Mr. P. N. Rajabhoj, President of the All-India Harijan Conference and one of the signatories of the Poona Pact, in the course of a statement to the Press, on the present compromise efforts, declares that, in any compromise that may be arrived at between the Congress and Mr. Jinnah on behalf of the Muslim minority the interests of the important minority of Harijans is likely to be overlooked.

In this connection, he referred to the approaches made to Mr. Jinnah, to represent the interests of all minorities, including Harijans, and said that "no man could bargain for the political rights of the Harijans except the Harijans themselves" as, he declared, even the Congress had not observed the spirit of the Poona Pact.

He made, therefore, an appeal to the Government, to the Congress and other leaders, to take

Remembrance Day In City

No Sirens And Booming Of Guns

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Owing to the war, the Armistice Day which is now called Remembrance day was observed in Bombay in quite a different way from what it used to be in the past. There was a two minutes' pause of silence which people observed in remembrance of the dead but there was no booming of the guns and whistling of the sirens as in the past years. Even the Church Services were not held as they used to be in the past. Many people came to the St. Thomas Cathedral at Church Gate Street where Armistice Service was usually held but they had to go back as the doors of the Cathedral were closed and they were told to go to Afghan Memorial Church at Colaba if they could "pass" out owing to military control in that area.

A few girls were seen selling Poppy but the sale was poor owing to Bank holiday.

ALLEGED DACOIT ARRESTED

JULLUNDUR, Nov. 10

One Ali Baksh has been arrested by the Adampur Doaba police following alleged recovery of half a dozen bullets (unlicensed) and five crackers from his possession. Medical examination of his person revealed that he had eighteen injuries inflicted by "chavis" and "kirpans" and was suspected of having participated in a dacoity in the Hoshiarpur district.—United Press.

into consideration views of provincial leaders of the Harijan minority, or call an all-party Conference, before coming to a settlement between the majority and minority communities.—United Press.

"Bharat"

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ALL OVER INDIA BURMA CEYLON & EAST AFRICA

Mahatma Answers Startling Proposition

If Religious Groups Are As Many Nations

VIVISECTION WILL AID ONLY IMPERIALISM

If We Are To Evolve Democracy, We Shall Do So Only By Whole Nation's Voice

"IF WE HINDUS, MUSLIMS AND OTHERS ARE TO EVOLVE DEMOCRACY, WE SHALL DO SO ONLY BY THE WHOLE NATION SPEAKING ITS MIND THROUGH ITS REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED UNDER THE BROADEST FRANCHISE POSSIBLE, AND EITHER THROUGH BRITISH GOODWILL OR IN THE TEETH OF ITS OPPOSITION. THE PRONOUNCEMENTS MADE ON BEHALF OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT GIVE NO PROMISE OF GOODWILL." THUS SAYS MAHATMA GANDHI WRITING IN THE HARIJAN UNDER THE CAPTION "OPINIONS DIFFER."

An M. A. of Aligarh writes: "You have said on many occasions that your study of the Holy Quran has revealed to you that Islam enjoins non-violence upon its followers. You again say that your study of the life of the Holy Prophet confirms you in this belief. Allow me to say that it must be only a sort of wishful reading that you have done. The simple fact is that your philosophy of ahimsa eschews the use of force altogether. Islam, on the contrary, does allow the use of force on certain occasions. Did not the Prophet meet force with force at Badr? I dare not cite any authority because you have refused to accept any interpretation except your own. Yet I hope you will show some respect to what your own hypnotised Maulana Saheb said so long ago as during the first non-cooperation movement. He said in his statement to the court: 'I do not agree with Mahatma Gandhi that the use of force should not be allowed in any case. Because I am a Muslim I believe that the use of force is allowed on the particular occasions specified by Islam.' Again he said in the same statement to the court during his trial: 'Against the non-Muslim Government, Islam prescribes only sword, protracted battle and the cutting of throats.' I am sure Maulana Saheb cannot deny it even to-day."

RELIGION AND NATION.

So much for non-violence in Islam. As to the question whether the Muslims are a separate nation or not, I would say that the Muslims have been a separate nation ever since the beginning of Islam. They were so when Mohammad bin Kasim first set foot on Indian soil, they were so during the days of the Moghal Empire, they are so even to-day, and they will remain the same for ever if they are true to their religion. Akbar attempted to evolve not only a common religion but also a common social system, but were not his attempts doomed to failure? The Muslims are a separate nation in the sense that they cannot merge their identity with any other community. But this need not frighten the champions of unity at all. Co-operation in some particular sphere for some particular goal is always possible. Breathing the same air and inhabiting the same land does not make a nation. It is the unity of thought, that really matters. It is religion which moulds the mind. A Muslim may be the next-door neighbour of a Sikh. But their view-points, their modes of thought and their modes of life will always differ from each other. The air is the same all round the globe. Is the air of England in any way different from that of India? Physical surroundings affect only the physical features. The mind is not affected by them. Of course, the Christians are also a separate nation, and so are the Parsis. India is a land of nationalities. It will be a red-letter day in the history of India when the Indian

National Congress is transformed into a 'Federation of Indian Nations.'

Yes, the Muslims are a separate nation in China. If the insinuation is that they merged themselves with the other Chinese, then I can only say that they stand as an object-lesson before the whole Islamic world. Islamic brotherhood will be reduced to a mere farce if the same process continues. Islam has definitely laid down that the Muslims should have some distinction even in their dress. Does not Maulana Saheb stand prominent among the members of the Congress Working Committee?"

MAHATMA'S REPLY

I have no doubt that this letter represents the present mood of many educated Muslims. I do not propose to enter into any long argument about the interpretation of the Quran. Being a non-Muslim I am at a disadvantage. If I began an argument, the natural retort would be: "How can you, a non-Muslim, interpret Muslim scriptures?" It would serve no purpose to answer back that I have the same reverence for Islam and the other faiths as I have for my own.

I may, however, inform my correspondent that I had before my mind the battle of Badr and similar incidents in the Prophet's life. I was aware of verses in the Quran itself contradicting my interpretation. I suggest, nevertheless, that it is possible that the teaching of a book or a man's life may be different from isolated texts in a book or incidents in a life, however many the latter may be. The Mahabharat is the story of a bloody war. But I have maintained in the teeth of orthodox Hindu opposition that it is a book written to establish the futility of war and violence.

I have no right to speak for the Maulana Saheb. He is well able to take care of himself. I must confess that I have no recollection of the Maulana Saheb having given the evidence quoted. I do not question the veracity of my correspondent. Only that evidence does not affect the opinion I have held for many years about the central teaching of the Holy Quran. Opinions will differ to the end of time. I plead for mutual forbearance.

STARTLING PROPOSITION

The proposition laid down by my correspondent about nations is startling. There may be arguable grounds for maintaining that Muslims in India are a separate nation. But I have never heard it said that there are as many nations as there are religions on earth. If there are, it would follow that a man changes his nationality when he changes his faith. According to my correspondent English, Egyptians, Americans, Japanese, etc., are not nations, but Muslims, Parsis, Sikhs, Hindus, Christians, Jews, Buddhists are different nations no matter where born. I am afraid

LET GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES SPEAK

MAHATMA'S RETORT TO LONDON "TIMES" INSINUATION

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

The London "Times" editorial seems to me to be unfair. The minorities question has invariably been brought up whenever the question of India's freedom has come to the fore. To represent the Congress and its demand as totalitarian is to misrepresent facts. This misrepresentation is not less serious because it is unconscious. The Congress has deliberately discarded the use of force. It has no military backing or tradition. It has from its inception believed in communal unity. It seeks to represent non-Hindus as well as Hindus. It has had Parsis, Muslims and Christians leading it. It has gone out of its way to placate all communities. It could not do otherwise as its only sanction was constitutional agitation till it forged non-co-operation and civil disobedience as an addition to constitutional agitation and as an effective substitute for violence. Communal differences have been used by the British Government to thwart India's aspiration. That the process is likely to have been unconscious does not make it less mischievous. That the Congress has no desire for loaves and fishes must be crystal clear from wholesale resignations of Congress ministries. The Congress will never be party to communal quarrels. It will rather stand aside and

wander in the wilderness and wait for a better day. Even now the ugly spectacle of playing off the League against the Congress seems to be going on. I had expected that the stupendous European crisis would bring better perception to British statesmen.

The mention of the Princes in this connection is particularly unfair. They owe their existence to the Paramount Power and have no status independent of it. Strange as the assertion may appear, they can do nothing good or big without the consent, tacit or implied, of the Paramount Power. They represent nobody but themselves. To invite the Congress to settle with the Princes is the same as inviting it to settle with the Paramount Power.

"The Times" wants the Congress record of dealings with Muslims and Depressed Classes during the last two years. All that I can say is, "Let Governors of provinces speak." That the Muslim League and some Depressed Class leaders complain is nothing strange. Some discontent is inevitable in democracy. The Congress has made a handsome and sporting offer. Let a Constituent Assembly of elected representatives frame a constitution for future government of India subject to safeguards for protection of rights of minorities to their satisfaction. Will British statesmen play the game?

ACUTE ECONOMIC CONDITION IN KAIRA DIST.

Authorities Urged To Fix Anawari

BARODA, November 10. A resolution urging the district officers to fix the Anawari after taking into consideration the acute economic condition prevailing in the district owing to scarcity of rainfall, was passed by the Kaira District Congress Committee which met at Kaira recently. Taluka Congress Committees were also instructed to help the agriculturists.—United Press.

J. C. Bose Donation Withdrawn?

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10. It is understood that Lady Bose (widow of Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose) has withdrawn the donation of Rs. 50,000 that she proposed to offer to the Government of Bengal for founding two research scholarships in Botany in the Presidency College, Calcutta.

The reason for the withdrawal is, however, not known but it is believed that this has been that because Government could not find their way to accept the condition that Lady Bose wanted to stipulate it with. She wished that only Bengali Hindu students of the Presidency College will be beneficiaries of these two scholarships.—United Press

that my correspondent does not represent a large body of Muslim opinion in India. Presently the talks between Janab Jinnah Saheb and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be resumed. Let us hope that they will result in producing a basis for a lasting solution of the communal tangle.

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Hitler Fears Civil War In Fatherland

Underground Organisation To Fight For Free Germany

LONDON, Oct. 22.
(By Air Mail).

Madame Tabois, reveals in the "Sunday Dispatch" the growing public discontent in Nazi Germany.

Hitler fears Civil War following the creation of a secret organisation to set up a free government.

He has ordered the Gestapo to take extraordinary precautions against revolution.

One of the reasons why Hitler has decided to broaden his offensive on the Western Front is undoubtedly the poor morale in Germany.

Fully aware of what is going on in the Reich, the Fuehrer daily takes new measures in view of a Civil War.

Recently he ordered Heyderich—Himmler's right-hand man—to choose emplacements in all German cities for machineguns. As a further precaution he ordered the mining of bridges and electricity and telegraph centres.

In the last war four years passed before the Allies had proof of the existence of a secret movement against the autocratic regime in Germany, but in this war we already know of organised opposition to Hitler's tyranny.

CITY COMMITTEES

In a big city in Southern Germany important persons of sharply contrasting political opinions have agreed to set up in each German city a committee of a new party, "League to Fight for a Free Germany."

There exist in dozens of German cities meeting places where delegates of the League discuss the furtherance of its aims. The founders of the League seek to rally to their support all opponents of Nazi dictatorship and all others disappointed in its achievements.

UNITED OPPOSITION.

Their programme sets forth, in nine points, the immediate aims of the revolutionary movement against Hitler. The aims are:

1. All efforts must centre in the overthrow of the Hitler regime and the destruction of Nazi totalitarianism in all its forms.

2. When this is attained a Provisional Government is to be formed from representatives of

all classes of society and the Army.

3. The Provisional Government is to start negotiations at once with a view to establishing peace. It would undertake the evacuation of Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, and Austria, and propose progressive simultaneous disarmament of all nations, the convocation of a world conference to settle international, economic, and commercial relations and the distribution of raw materials.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM.

4. While safeguarding the principle of private property the Provisional Government would control Germany's national wealth, real estate, industrial enterprises and all other means of production in order to replace war economy by peace economy, founded on a healthy, prosperous basis. In the economic sphere a European Union in the framework of unfettered world trade would be envisaged.

5. The Provisional Government's first task would be the restoration of the freedom of speech and of the Press, the right to hold meetings and abolition of censorship, but such privileges would not be extended to those who openly or otherwise approved of the dictatorships.

6. A special tribunal would be set up for the trial of assassinations, acts of terrorism and corruption committed by Nazi leaders.

FREE ELECTIONS.

7. In the shortest delay possible after the annihilation of the Nazis and after the establishment of peace economy, the Provisional Government is to hold elections to a National Assembly on the basis of universal suffrage. The number of parties would be limited. Parties aiming openly or secretly at dictatorship would not be allowed to contest elections.

8. The National Assembly so elected is to choose a President of the Republic and the first regular Government and would elaborate the new constitution and principles of administration of the countries forming the Reich Federation.

9. The New Germany would be based on the following four principles: Political liberty, indi-

vidual security, social progress, and external peace.

ONLY SYMPTOM—BUT

This programme is initiated by a civil engineer, a tradesman, a metallurgical worker, an aeroplane builder, a woman textile worker, a writer, an infantry lieutenant, and a lance-corporal.

Obviously this movement must be regarded at present as only a symptom of the great latent trouble in Germany.

But it is a very encouraging symptom for France and Britain, especially at a time when they have just scored a very great diplomatic success at Ankara, the benefits of which are incalculable.

Misappropriation Charge Against Lahore Advocate

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

A notice to show cause why he should not be removed from the roll of advocates has been issued by the High Court to Mr. Jyoti Swarup Bhatnagar on a petition made by the Advocate-General alleging that the respondent was engaged to file a Civil suit for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 1,075.

He was paid Rs. 200 as charges for filing the suit which he never did and he misappropriated the amount. The Advocate-General submitted that the respondent acted fraudulently and came under the mischief of the Legal Practitioners Act.—United Press.

Ex-Polish Commander Executed

LONDON, Nov. 11.

M. Bartischewski, the former Polish Commander of Bromberg was executed by a firing squad, according to the official German radio.—Reuter.

Under the patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Pratapsinha Gaekwar of Baroda

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

Diwali Special Programme

GRANT ROAD—

BALIWALA THEATRE

Sunday, the 12th Nov.

at 3-30 p.m.

EKACH PYALA

Five Act Play

(By Late R. G. Gadkari)

Think of the terrible rush of the last two Sundays and reserve your seats now!

Our Special Performance

MONDAY, the 13th November

at 2-30 p.m.

MARITCHHAKATIK

Seven Act Play

(By Late G. B. DEVAL)

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Karnatak

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Wishes all its Hindu readers

A Happy New Year

"TRUE AND LASTING PEACE"

(Continued from Page 10)
Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold, expressing his appreciation of the noble feelings that inspired King Leopold and Queen Wilhelmina to make the peace offer, and hopes that a way would be opened for a true and lasting peace.—Reuter

NO NERVOUSNESS IN HOLLAND

LONDON, Nov. 11.
No new development has been reported from Amsterdam which appears to be completely calm and normal.

The authorities there say there is no ground for undue nervousness.

One message says that Holland is particularly anxious that her defensive measures should not be interpreted as unneutral.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT ON WORLD PEACE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.
The world needed a new and better peace, a peace which would forego purposeless ambitions which created fear, declared President Roosevelt, in a telephonic address on Founders' Day, the centenary of the Virginia Military Institute. "We seek a language by which common, homely and human instincts found everywhere, may reach expression through the elimination of fear"—Reuter.

Sir M. Zafrullah Reach G. H. Q.

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan and the Dominion representatives arrived at the G.H.Q., "somewhere in France," for a brief tour of the British Zone.—Reuter.

12 Injured In Communal Riot In Kapurthala

KAPURTHALA, Nov. 11.
For the first time in living memory, the State capital was the scene of a riot which broke out last night in the local Jagatjit Bazar. The trouble originated when some Muslims picked up a quarrel with a Hindu shop-keeper. The matter had hardly ended when more Muslims reached there, and started rioting and looting Hindus' shops. Brickbats, lathis and knives were freely used, resulting in about a dozen people being injured, the majority of them being Hindus. On receiving information about the trouble, more Hindus arrived on the scene, whereupon the rioters disappeared.

Over a hundred Hindus then marched towards the Palace at about midnight, to acquaint the Maharaja with the situation, when the Chief Minister and the Inspector-General of Police arrived on the scene, and restored confidence among the public.

Among the injured four are seriously wounded and are in hospital. Some of the rioters have been arrested, and investigation is proceeding. The Hindu and Sikh shop-keepers are observing a hartal to-day.—United Press.



Mr. Asgarali Nazaralli Singaporewalla (centre) B.A., B.Sc. (Econ.) London Bar-at-Law who has recently returned from Europe.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS IN INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME

Tenants Secure More Amenities

The following are a few extracts from the annual report on the administration of the Industrial Housing Scheme for 1938-39: The main feature is the marked increase in occupancies at Worli maintained throughout the year and the same feature is noticed at other centres also. On the whole the year under report resulted in an increase of 2,941 in the number of rooms and shops occupied as against 1,351 in the preceding year. Thus the progress is extremely satisfactory.

During the year under report 690 tenants absconded leaving Rs. 6,563-14-6 of rent unpaid; out of Rs. 6,563-14-6 for 1938-39 unpaid by absconders and the previous year's of Rs. 7,250-3-7, Rs. 1,815 were recovered in all after the absconders had been traced and a balance of Rs. 11,999-2-1 is included in the total arrears of rent. The increase in the number of absconders is due to the sudden loss of employment of some of the mill-operatives who were employed in mills for night-shifts which some mills have stopped.

Certain charitable institutions such as the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society and the Baby Health Week Association are providing medical relief to the tenants in Development Department Chawls through Maternity Homes and Creches and the Naigaum Social Centre and the Young Men's Christian Association are carrying on social welfare work for the tenants' children. The Bombay Municipality has its schools at all the centres and has also a dispensary at Worli. The Bombay Education League is providing educational facilities by opening a middle school at Worli. The school is being well patronised. The free reading rooms one at Worli and the other at DeLisle Road, were opened by the Honourable the Minister for Public Work during the year under report. Radio sets at different chawl centres were installed on the maidans in the chawl areas and the tenants are taking advantage of this amenity on a large scale. Similarly two children's playgrounds were prepared at Worli and playthings such as slides, swings, ocean waves, giant strides, etc., were provided and the children are taking very keen interest in them.

The work of providing electric installations in the Development Department Chawls at all the centres was almost completed during the year under review.

THE INDIAN ROPE TRICK



Gandhi: "Another Round Table Conference is promised at the end of the war. Like its predecessor it is bound to fail".

(Courtesy: "The Tribune", London).

Dr. KHAN SAHIB TO VISIT KABUL

PESHAWAR, Nov. 11.
Dr. Khan Sahib, ex-Premier, interviewed said that his future programme was uncertain, but he might visit Kabul if conditions in India permitted. He added that when Zahir Shah, King of Afghanistan, had not ascended the Throne he had ex-

Alleged Theft Of Revolver

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.
The Calcutta Police are on the look-out for the person who has recently stolen a .32 bore Webley revolver from the residence of Mr. D. L. Majumdar, I. C. S., on Mayfair Road, Ballygunge.—United Press.

tended him (Dr. Khan Sahib) an invitation to visit Afghanistan.—A. P.



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A Page For Women

The Servant Problem

Don't Treat Your Servants As Dirt Beneath Your Feet But As Human Beings

(By "WISDOM".)

The golden rule of life about doing unto others what you would have them do to you, is, as applied to our relations with our servants, worth its weight in gold.

To begin with, don't think yourself a superior human being as compared to your servants, and remember you are in that position from no particular merit of your own, except that of birth. Say to yourself—This may have been to me but for the grace of God.

And, of course, you are in certain ways their superior—in education, culture and manners. If you are not you ought to be. But, use your superiority in such a way as will benefit both them, and the world in general. Teach your servants better ways, by example, and if need be, by precept. But, for goodness' sake, "don't look for the flaws as you go through life, and even when you find them, 'tis wise and kind to be sometimes blind, and look for the good behind them. For, don't forget, your servants are human beings with feelings, hearts and souls like your's, and like everybody else, they respond to kindness.

First, treat them as human beings and let them have human rights. Be courteous to them. Don't let them outdo you in courtesy and good manners. Don't treat them as dirt beneath your feet, or as slaves bound to work day and night, 18 out of the 24 hours, with no time to call their own.

You are working somewhere yourself, probably, or your husband or father or brother is. How do you feel when his boss is rude to him, or inconsiderate, or overworks him, or gives him no holiday, or is unappreciative and there's no chance of a rise in salary? Of course, you feel indignant. Have you paused to consider how you treat your dependants? Should there be two rules, one for your men-folk in relation to their employers, and another for dealing with your servants? Surely not! Be fair.

Try to put yourself in their position.

Feed Them Well

Another thing, feed them well. You who know so much about vitamins, try to give them a balanced diet. I know people who say—"Oh, any rotten thing will do for them. They are not used to anything better, poor things". May be, but why not begin yourself? Some friends chide me for giving them too much milk with their tea, but I have not become any the poorer for doing that or giving them a little fruit. In fact, if anything, I think I have become richer, because they are less tempted to cheat me, and being adequately fed, they work better and hence I require less servants, and isn't that a saving? Besides, the craving for food is overwhelming, and if you don't give, it them, they will steal it; and you won't be any the wiser, or even if you are, you will be impotent to check them.

Then about holidays. Let them have at least a couple of hours a day, free, absolutely to call their own, to go where they please. It is their due. And it will be to your benefit, for they will work better. I would suggest giving them a whole afternoon off once a week. You can easily manage, it even if you have only one servant, for surely you can do a few things yourself. And a fortnight's holiday, once a year, with pay, is not a bit too much.

And Also Pay Them Well

Pay them well. Give them presents on your New Year's day and your children's birthdays. Give them an occasional rise in their salary. In short, let them feel that you have their welfare at heart. But liberality in money is not everything. A kind word and a kind smile go a long way towards spreading happiness.

But, don't go to the other extreme and allow your servants to cheat you, to be rude to you or keep the house, and particularly the kitchen, dirty. After giving

(Continued On Page 31)

New Lacy Crocheted Blouse



With a suit or skirt you can have several outfits by just changing the blouse. This intriguing pattern is simple to make. Using a very fine, soft yarn will result in a very smart blouse which is easily made to fit any size. (COPYRIGHT.)

FISH, FRIED, BAKED OR BROILED

How It Is Prepared—There Should Be No Waiting After It Is Ready

I don't always fry fish because I like it stuffed and baked or broiled almost as well. In any case, no matter what method you use for cooking it, there should be no late-comers for dinner. If you are not sure of the time of your dinner hour, choose something else rather than fish unless you set a movable time, fifteen minutes after the last member of the family has arrived. Of course, the fish may be ready to put in the pan and will be cooked in a very short time by any method except that of baking. Don't forget that it is well to dip fish which is to be broiled into a highly seasoned salad oil or melted butter before beginning the process.

STUFFED FISH FILLETS.

2 cupfuls soft bread crumbs.
1 teaspoonful salt.

Pepper.

1/2 teaspoonful nutmeg.
2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice.
1/4 cup minced parsley.
1/2 cup melted butter.
6 small fish fillets.

Combine bread crumbs with seasonings and half the butter. Coil fish fillets around inside of greased muffin rings. Fill muffin rings with stuffing. Brush top of fillets with remaining butter. Bake in a moderate oven fifteen minutes until fillets are tender.

BAKED FISH SPENCER.

Dip fish fillets in salted milk, using one tablespoon of salt for each cup of milk. Dip into fine dry bread crumbs or cornflake crumbs. Arrange on well oiled baking sheet and sprinkle liberally with oil. Bake in a very hot oven for about ten minutes. Garnish with sliced lemon. (COPYRIGHT.)

HINTS ON ETIQUETTE

How To Acknowledge An Introduction

QUESTION: I am a woman, thirty years old, and when I am introduced to a man, is it correct for me to express pleasure at the introduction?

ANSWER: No—unless he is the friend of one of your own friends and whom you are glad to meet for that friend's sake. Remember a man is always introduced to you.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LIVING-ROOM AND DRAWING-ROOM

QUESTION: I am studying interior decoration, and would appreciate it very much if you would tell me briefly what the difference is between a drawing-room and a living-room.

ANSWER: A drawing-room is

what the word implies—the room intended essentially for company, and a living-room is essentially that is lived in by the family. Every one has some kind of living-room. But usually only in large houses is there a drawing-room.

PASSING BREAD AT TABLE

QUESTION: When some one asks to have the rolls passed at the table, is it proper for the person passing them to hold the plate while the one who asked to have them passed helps himself? Or should he take the plate?

ANSWER: You proffer the plate—the person takes a roll—and you put the plate back, unless the plate is to be passed further up or down the table.



If you want a child
USE CONCEPTO PRICE Rs. 5

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For delayed and painful Menses
SCOT PILLS
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BOMBAY—1. Beli Ram & Bros., Princess Street.
2. S.P. Gandhi & Sons, Gwalla Tank Rd.
3. Popular Pharmacy, Grant Road.

NAGPUR—Amrut Pharmacy, Ltd.

AHMEDABAD—Chandulal Premchand, Three Gates.

BARODA—A. Roy & Co., Raopara Road.

SURAT—Dalal Bros., Baranpuri Bazar



Sjt. Dhirajlal Modi presided over the children's gathering at Andheri. He takes great interest in children's activities.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I thank those of my Hindu sisters and brothers who have very kindly sent me Diwali Greetings, and take this opportunity to reciprocate my best wishes to them once more.

Next week comes Ramzan-Id. I therefore wish all my Muslim sisters and brothers a happy Id. Of course, as they would be enjoying, I hope, they shall not forget their poor brethren, too.

So Hindus are celebrating Diwali and Muslims are enjoying Id: On this happy occasion, will you not all promise that you will treat each other as really sisters and brothers?

Do you know, why I have said the above? Our Motherland is really in great need of the Unity of Her two Sons, the Hindu and the Muslim. Let us then promise to-day that we shall fulfil Her hopes.

God knows, where our elders are drifting to! But we shall not waste our time to brood over all that. We shall sincerely try for our own solidarity and achieve that Brotherhood which we profess and aim at.

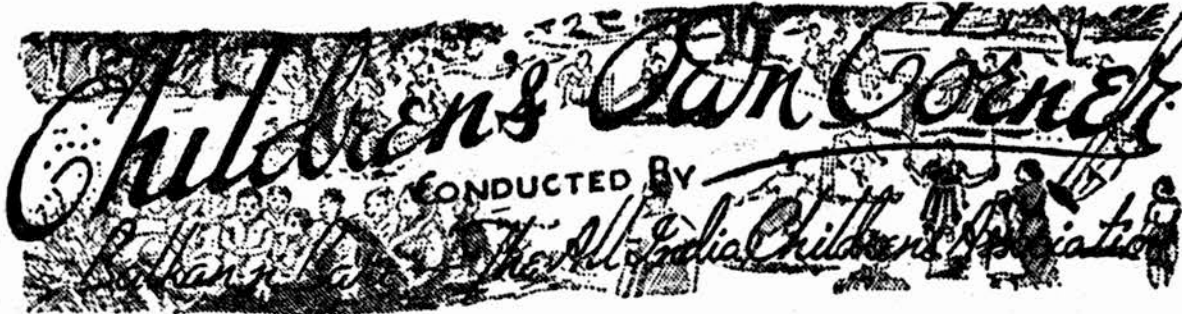
You—who are young, when you grow old, please do not forget that once you all played together under the banner of your Balkan-ji-Bari. You will forget the drawbacks, if any, in your elders, and you will work hand in hand for the good of your Country: God bless you all!

Games And Competitions

It is perhaps necessary, for I have been asked by our General Secretary, Sjt. Satish Bhai Desai, to remind you that:—

A special programme of various competitions in games has been arranged by the Balkan-ji-Bari on next Sunday, November 19, at Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar, at 8 a.m.

Boys and girls up to 15 years



Dada wishes a Very Happy Diwali to all His Hindu Sisters and Brothers! (Sketch by Bro. Thakur J. K., Karachi).

old can take part in the competitions. They must give their names to the General Secretary, Sjt. Satish Bhai Desai, at "Radha Nivas", 13th Road, Khar, up to Wednesday, November 15, latest.

A number of prizes will be awarded to the winners by the President of the function, Mrs. Deodhar. It is hoped that many boys and girls will take part.

Moti Behn Again

You know, "man proposes, God disposes". Moti Behn, as I told you last Sunday, wanted to go back to Benares on Saturday, for her holidays were over. We requested her to stay one day more and meet children, but she refused point blank.

That was no fault of hers, because attending to one's duty should surely be the first and foremost consideration. I had, therefore, to write in my last chat that she was not able to see children who would have loved to meet her.

Nature, however, came to the rescue. As Moti Behn went to the Railway Station on Saturday, she found out that she had missed the train, just by one minute.... Now imagine, if you have had

no experience, how you would feel when you miss your train, and that too by one minute only!

But, you see, on such occasions, fretting does not at all help. I was there at the station, and could well understand her feelings. However, I consoled her, and wished her sound sleep.

On Sunday, then, she came to meet children at Khar, and they were so happy to see her. They played games and had chat with her. Thus their desire was satisfied. Moti Behn left Bombay on that Sunday to resume her duties at Benares.

Meeting At Andheri

A kite came flying over-head. We were all sitting on a terrace. And children, one and all jumped up to their feet. Each tried his best to catch the kite.

One caught it, the other handled it, almost all touched it, and the kite was torn to pieces. Once again the children sat down, calmly, serenely looking forward to the programme to begin.

Just as children always are, I began to muse.... I smiled and felt happy. This happened at Andheri, where I and Satish Bhai were very kindly invited by the



Miss Kamla Verma (right), seen here with a friend, celebrated her birthday last week. We wish her many happy returns of the day!

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

Full Address.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

local Bal Mitra Mandal to meet the members on Sunday, October 29. It was a joy to be in their midst.

Meeting on a "grand" scale was arranged. Some "elders" were also invited, and Sjt. Dhirajlal Modi was president of the function. Amongst the speakers, besides myself and Satish Bhai were Sjt. Gunvant Tarkas, Sjt. C. S. J. Rao, Sjt. J. B. Joshi and Sjt. Ramnath Patil.

They spoke on the utility of children's organisation and suggested how the younger generation could be helpful in carrying on a number of useful activities. Satish explained to them the programme of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association.

Youngsters too spoke on the occasion. They were Brothers Harilal Mehta, Ratilal Kabrawalla, Gautam Modi, Gunvant Patel and Dattaram Patil. Better than their or our speeches were the songs and mimics which they gave us.

At the end light refreshments were served to all. Indeed, we had a very pleasant evening. Satish Bhai has invited them to come to Khar on November 19. I do hope they will all come. Thanks again, Bro. Tulidas Panchal (their Secretary)!

An Invocation

(By J. Y. Singhania)

Diwali, thy lovely land is sinking down. Come come, O fair fairy come. Don't betray your once happy land at this nick of time.

O Divine spirit! come, come and revive the youth of this—yours most holy land.

O you Light of our life, sprinkle

(Continued on page 26)



Khar children were happy to welcome Moti Behn (inset) amidst them. Here they are seen busy with games, their usual first item of Sunday programme.

Stamp Collectors' Corner



A five-value stamp set coming from Western Samoa during the past week has two special claims for distinction. First, its purpose is to recall the fact that the territory was once a colony of Germany and is now held by New Zealand under a mandate. On August 29, 1914, an expeditionary force from New Zealand occupied the western part of the Pacific archipelago then owned by Germany. It is to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of this event that the present stamp series is issued.

At one time an independent kingdom, Samoa was established as neutral territory at a conference presided over by representatives from the United States, Germany and Great Britain in 1889. The natives were permitted to follow their own laws and customs. Great Britain withdrew all claims to the islands a few years later and the United States gave up control of the territory west of Tutuila. New Zealand's troops took over the German portion of the islands in 1914 and in 1920 the League of Nations established this section as a mandate of New Zealand. During recent years stamps have been identified as from Western Samoa in order to avoid confusion with the American portion of the islands which

Island In The Pacific

(By Muriel Nissen)

has never had a separate postal system.

The illustrations on the stamps are as follows: 1 penny, picture of a Samoan village, inscribed "Coastal Scene." A map of Western Samoa appears on the 1½p value, and the 2½p shows a Samoan Dancing Party, picturing natives in a ceremonial dance. The 7p stamp gives the set its second point of special significance for it introduces to philately one of the world's most beloved authors, Robert Louis Stevenson.

The British author was greatly admired by the Samoans, to whom he was known as Tusi-tala (The Story Teller). Stevenson was born in Edinburgh in 1850 and spent most of his early life travelling. He was married in 1876 in San Francisco and devoted the next few years to his constant wandering and to writing. In 1888 he took his family to Samoa and settled there until his death. He established his home, called Vailimi, at the foot of Mount Vaea. This home has been pictured on a previous Samoan stamp issue as has the tomb of the writer.

Stevenson took considerable interest in native politics and was instrumental in securing several reforms from the English on behalf of his island friends. He died on December 3, 1894, and the following day sixty natives carried his body to the summit of Mount Vaea where he is buried.

Mourning Stamp For Queen

The memorial stamps for Queen Maud of Norway have

appeared as a semi-postal issue with a surtax to be applied to charities in which Her Majesty was interested.

All values bear the same design, a full-face likeness of Queen Maud wearing her crown. Denominations and colours are: 10 ore, green; 15 ore, brown; 20 ore, scarlet; and 30 ore, blue. Each stamp carries a surtax of 5 ore.

Queen Maud was the youngest daughter of King Edward VII and an aunt of King George VI. She died in London on November 19, 1938.

Constitution Honoured By China

The inscription on a new stamp series from China is written in native characters across the top of each stamp and means, "China Celebrates America's 150th Anniversary of Independence." The new set from the Orient pays tribute to America's freedom and to the liberty for which China is struggling at the present time. The values of the stamps are: 5 cent, green; 10 cent, blue; 50 cent, brown; and dol. 1, red. The uniform design shows a map of China with the Chinese and American flags.

Bulgarian Athletes Pictured

Excellent action pictures are provided in a new set from Bulgaria issued to commemorate the ninth series of Bulgarian National Sports, known as the Yonnak gymnastic games. The set consists of five values, arranged as follows: 1 lev, green, athlete on bar; 2L, carmine, official seal of the gymnastic congress; 4L, brown, discus thrower; 7L, blue, ballet dancer; 14L, purple, weight lifter.

Artist Honoured

A semi-postal stamp issued by Belgium honours the work and memory of Hans Memling, Flemish painter of the fifteenth century. The adhesive, in upright arrangement, has a value of 75 centimes plus 75c and is printed in olive-green.

There is not much detail available concerning the life of this artist, but a considerable amount of his work survives. Some of his canvasses are in New York and Pittsburgh. Most of his paintings depict religious subjects and examples of his art are to be found in many churches throughout Europe. The city of Bruges was his home for about thirty years and he died there on August 11, 1495. The design of the commemorative stamp is taken from a masterpiece now in the Hospital of St. John, Bruges. It is a portrait of Martin van Nieuwenhove, a patron of Memling, and pictures the subject with hands clasped in prayer above an open breviary.

Portuguese Colonies' Issue

The recent visit of Portugal's President Carmona to the colonies of Cape Verde and Mozambique has been commemorated by special stamp sets emanating from these colonies. The design, common to all values of both sets, presents a map of Africa with a line marking the route of the presidential trip, which took



place in June and July. Cape Verde is marked on the north-western coast and the position of Mozambique on the south-eastern coast is indicated. Each stamp bears the inscription "Viagem Presidencial" (Presidential visit).

Values and colours are: 80 centavos, deep violet and pink; 1.75 escudo, blue on light blue; and 20 escudo, brown on buff. These values appear in both sets, and Mozambique has an additional denomination of 3 escudos, green on yellow green.

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamp uses a conch shell for a design?
2. An Oceanographic Museum provides the motif for what adhesive?
3. Where is Tholey Abbey and what stamp shows it?
4. Do you know what a spoonbill is, and where you can find an example of one on postage paper?
5. On what stamp is an aerial view of a forest shown? (COPYRIGHT.)

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 25)

your divine and glorious beauty in every nook and corner.

O Goddess! come and see the pitiable and deplorable condition of thy innocent babes

O light! come and lead us on to the glorious and divine path of humanity and freedom.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-Ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pie stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gullistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

*All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Anda*

Cooling & Refreshing!

JABA KUSUM
HAIR OIL

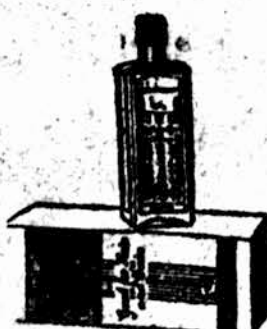


JABAKUSUM

HAIR OIL FAMOUS FOR 60 YEARS.

JABAKUSUM

IMPARTS LUSTRE TO THE HAIR, PROMOTES GROWTH, & IS GOOD FOR THE BRAIN TOO.



C.K. SEN & Co., Ltd.
CALCUTTA

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PRINCESS STREET—MANGALDAS ROAD, BOMBAY 2.

CAMPHOR

Its Medicinal Properties And Uses

(By DR. KALLY ICEVALLA)

Camphor is a vegetable produce of trees. It is stated that the Camphor trees were first imported into India from China and Malaya, in the ninth century. In the islands of Malaya, there is a small state, by name Brass or Berase, on the west coast of Sumatra. Camphor as imported from this country is well known as Brass Camphor, Sumatra Camphor or, as it is called in vernacular, "Bhim-seni Kapur."

Camphor trees have been abundantly cultivated in Japan, Sumatra, Famosa and Borneo. It is imported in very large quantities therefrom in India.

Camphor resides inside of the outer barks of the trees. These trees are sixty to eighty feet high; the leaves are void and pointed, appearing like spears. Camphor trees bear flowers and fruits, the latter resembling peas. Every part of the tree is smelling Camphor.

Camphor is of mainly two kinds, natural and artificial. Camphor as found in the trees in its natural state is classed as "Apakav" Camphor in the Ayurvedic medicine. Another type is called "Pakav", as it is made following the process of Sandal oil, on steaming.

Ayurvedic Aspect Of Camphor

Taking the Ayurvedic aspect of Camphor, it was not known to the ancient Ayurvedists, as its description is not found in the well-known standard Ayurvedic works of "Charak" and "Sushrut". It has been, however, dealt with in "Raj Nighant," which is a later work on Ayurved.

In the Ayurved Therapy, Camphor is of three kinds. They are numbered as 'Bhim-seni', 'Patri' and 'Chini'. Bhim-seni is the Brass camphor (Brass-Kapur) and the 'Chini' is the Chinese. Patri-kapur is produced from the green bushes generally coming into India from China. The bushes are boiled green and, Camphor is made from the resinous substance of the viscid juice which has been deposited in the process. This Patri-kapur is inferior to Brass-kapur for medicinal purpose. Camphor is also emblematically called the "dried juice of the

Eastern laurel (bay tree or the Indian Evergreen)."

Preparations

The Allopathic preparations are Aqua, Liniment, Spirit, Tincture and Unguentum. The Ayurvedic ones are, Asav, Arishta, Ointment and Collyrium (Anjan or eye-wash). Besides, in the Western system there are some compound preparations largely used by the present medicos. In Allopathy, injections of camphor have been used since long. The latest is the soluble camphor. "Camphora" is the Latin term for Camphor.

One part of Camphor will dissolve in seven hundred parts of water; in equal part of alcohol 90 per cent; one in one-fourth part of Chloroform; one in four of olive oil; very easily soluble in Ether. It forms a liquid when triturated with Chloral hydrate, menthol, phenol or thymol. Borneo Camphor is heavier and, therefore, sinks in water.

Actions And Uses

Externally—Camphor closely resembles the volatile oils like Turpentine in its actions. It is weakly antiseptic, stimulating to the local circulation, and is sedative to the nerves after the preliminary stimulation. The external uses of Camphor largely depend upon the above properties. The many liniments and ointments which contain Camphor, are intended to increase the nutrition of indurated or stiffened parts, to produce counter-irritation or with a view to relieve pain.

Internally—Camphor, when put on the tongue, produces a peculiar taste, increasing the local circulation, salivation and the mucus flow in the mouth. When combined with phenol it forms an antiseptic, but this formation is also an anaesthetic dressing for carious teeth; therefore, it is capable of being used in this shape by a qualified hand.

When Camphor reaches the stomach in process of digestion, it produces there a feeling of warmth. It being a carminative, its purely local action is to stimulate digestion, relieving flatulence. This

will be witnessed in its reflex effects of the increased action of the heart, in forcible fullness of the pulse with the cerebro-spinal excitation. In hysterical vomiting its carminative properties are of special value.

The intestinal effects of Camphor are similar in action and, it is for this reason usable in Diarrhoea, in the early stage of Cholera and in the state of Meteorism (a solid body in the genito-urinary tract).

Actions On The Blood

Camphor enters the blood freely from the unbroken skin and mucus surfaces, and is found there lying unchanged. The leucocytes, i.e. the white blood corpuscles, markedly increase in number, apparently from the stimulation of the abdominal circulation.

STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

(Continued From Page 8)

that Marquis de Lafayette.

Becoming involved in bitter quarrels and stubborn controversies, Mesmer left France in August, taking with him a fortune of 300,000 francs. After sojourning for a time in England and Germany he finally returned to his native Swabia, where at the age of 81 he died in 1815.

He gave to the world mesmerism, that mysterious force now more generally called hypnotism, and which after more than a century of investigation by his successors still vexes the human understanding.

(COPYRIGHT).

KILLING BY COLD

Professor G. H. Parker, of Harvard, reports that when he has to experiment on fishes, amphibians and reptiles, he drops them into ice water. Cold so stupefies

CRIME OF COLOUR

Art Award Raises Storm

A White college professor gave first prize in the State fair art show to a Black woman's painting, and started the biggest row in Missouri art circles since Thomas Hart Benton painted the murals at the State Capitol.

The prize went to "Farm Life," by Mrs. Pery Lewis, who painted on muslin because she had no canvas and used big dabs of aluminum shellac as well as oils.

White Kansas City and St. Louis artists who lost out to Mrs. Lewis grumbled that her work was 'primitive art.'

"Exactly," replied Austin Faricy, Professor of Esthetics at Stephens College for Women, Columbia, Mo. "It is the finest piece of primitive art I have ever seen."

Then as he took his leave, "If any riots start, you know where to find me."

Mrs. Lewis, wife of a veterinarian, lives in a battered farm house on a country lane near Marshall, Mo. The lack of perspective in her picture is startling. Cats and dogs roaming the barnyard are all the same size. The scene shows a log cabin, a couple in a surrey, a hunter and his dog, livestock, and a boy and girl drinking at a well.

them that they are easily operated upon.

He likes cold better than ether and drugs, because there are no after-effects, and because it is unnecessary to weight for the anaesthetic to wear off. He gives credit to Dr. Wiesner for this ice-water immersion way of numbing pain. That experimenter used it on new-born rats, which are high up in the scale of life.

Parker wonders whether we may some day be frozen into anaesthesia when we have to have our appendices cut out.

A Photo for Poetic Pamela

ONE morning a card was thrust into Pamela's hand as she was rushing to work. The card informed Pamela that she had just been photographed, and that if she wanted to see what she looked like while walking along the street she should bring the card and 25 cents to a certain address. During lunch hour, Pamela called for her portrait, but, after one glance, decided that if that was the way she appeared to other people, she had better wear a mask. And then she sat down and wrote this:

In this modern *** of the machine,
A wheel, a *** a spring
Can do the work of several men,
And us new leisure bring.
Where once the artist spent long hours
A sitter to portray,
A photograph can now be made
Without the least delay.
But then the artist's skillful brush
Quite flattering can be,
Whereas the candid ***** is
A bit too frank for me.

The missing words in the above verses form a charade, the two smaller words uniting to form the larger word.

(For Solution See Page 31)



HIS LORDSHIP'S JUDGEMENT!

You must take Sirolin Roche!

SIROLIN ROCHE

WORLD'S GREATEST COUGH CURE AND LUNG TONIC

Anniver- sary Of Russian Revolu- tion

On 7th Nov. 1939, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic of Russia celebrated its 22nd anniversary.

M. Romain Rolland, the famous French savant and Nobel Prize-man has written as follows about the 7th of November, 1917:—

"I regard 7th of Nov., 1917, as the greatest date in the social history of the world since the glorious days of the French Revolution, and this new forward step of humanity marks a bigger stride even than that which separated the French Revolution from the ancient regime.

"The day when the construction of the new house is finished will see in Europe and in the rest of the world the crumbling down of a good many rotten houses, without there being any need to intervene. For day kills the night."



Stalin, Molotov, Kaganovich (on the right), Kalinin, Yejhov, Andreev (on the left), Dimitrov, Shkiriatorov, Mikoyan on the background (in the centre) and others on the way from Kremlin to the Red Square to participate in the Anniversary celebrations.



Dances in the columns of demonstrators at the Komsomolsky Square, Moscow, on Nov. 7.



(Left) Collective farmers on the way to Moscow to celebrate the "7th of November." (Right) Columns of demonstrators pass by Lenin's Tomb in Red Square, Moscow, on the anniversary of the Revolution.

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

Words from Words

CAN you remove one word from another and still leave a complete word? Here are some tests: 1. Take a crime from a clergyman's house and leave an attendant. 2. Take a summer luxury from worthy of observation and leave remarkable. 3. Take savage from puzzle and leave a drink. 4. Take suffrage from a bigot and leave a river in Great Britain. 5. Take to lean from a glass vessel, and leave an animal.

Solutions: 1. Personage—arson
—page. 2. Noticeable—ice—note
ble. 3. Bewilder—wild—beer. 4.
Devotee—vote—Dee. 5. December
—cant—deer.

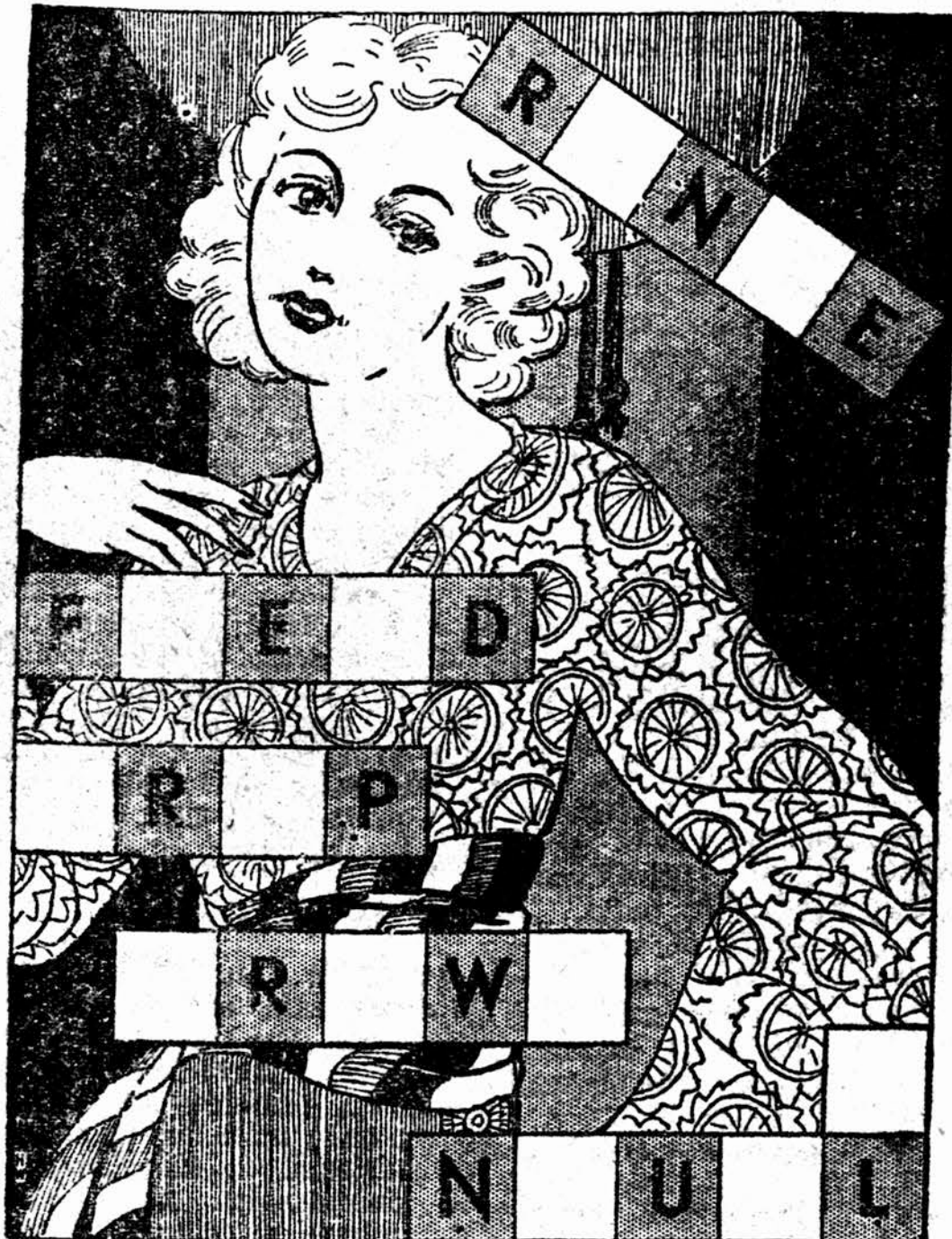
Puzzle of the Girl in the Chinese Chest

Can You Name the
City NOT Written
on the Blades?

PERHAPS you recognize this girl. She is the one who does the "Chinese Chest" act on the midway. After she gets inside the chest and the lid is closed, a magician puts steel blades through slots in the top and bottom of the chest. The blades go right through the chest and you do not see how Imogen can still be alive inside, but—here she is.

Imogen's boss did not show up this morning, so Imogen has taken it upon herself to entertain the audience. She has painted letters on some of the steel blades and wants to know if you can form these blades into a square with a checker pattern. First, however, you must fill the white spaces with letters, so that each blade contains a word. If the correct words are chosen, the white squares in the order in which they occur in the square will spell the name of a large city in the United States.

Here are some clues to the words to use: A demon—to let fall in droops—yearly—to rove about in a stealthy manner—to wash lightly.

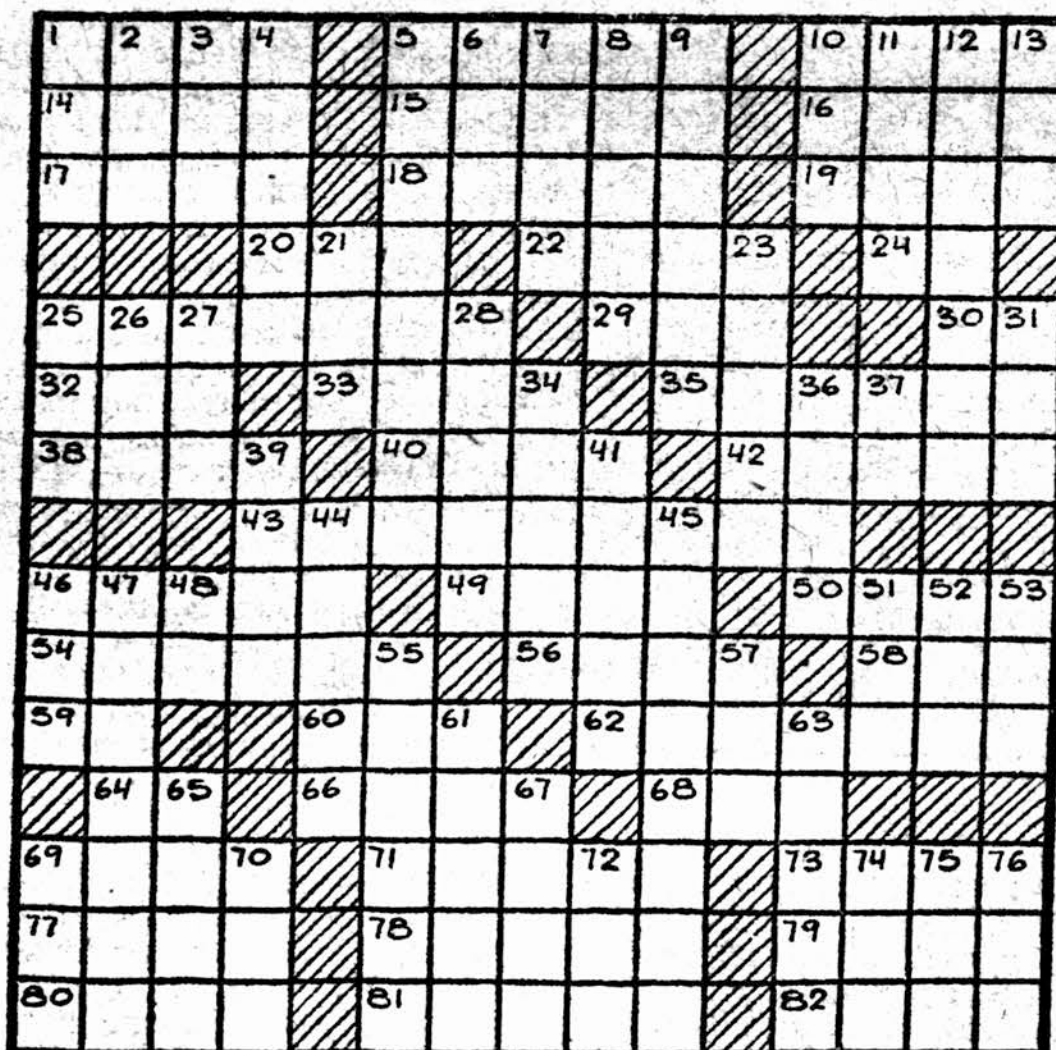


Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

- HORIZONTAL**
- What American President later became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?
 - Who invented a small machine gun used by the Allies during the World War?
 - Behind
 - In a row
 - Classical muse of lyric poetry
 - Wing-like parts
 - Town in southeastern Italy
 - French African protectorate
 - City in northwest Indiana
 - South American monkey
 - Evils
 - Symbol for sodium
 - Dissent
 - Verily
 - Virginia (abbr.)
 - Lubricant
 - Mix
 - Internal combustion engine
 - What American religious leader founded the Christian Science movement?
 - American patriot and orator
 - What Scottish novelist created the character of Sherlock Holmes?
 - What borough of New York City contains the site of the Empire State Building?
 - What is the missing part of the capital of Abyssinia?—Abba?
 - What was the pen-name of Charles Lamb?
 - Ferocious food prepared from East-Indian palms
 - Halls of Justice
 - Slide
 - Distant
 - Tuesday (abbr.)
 - Nocturnal bird
 - What daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra was the subject of many tragedies?
 - Symbol for gallium
 - What Irish-American novelist wrote "The Scalp Hunters"?
 - Rowing implement
 - Chinamen
 - One who eodes
 - Hebrew month
 - Infrequent
 - Have effect
 - What is the longest river in Africa?
 - Glacial ridges
 - Nominations
 - Elongated fishes

- VERTICAL**
- Appendage
 - Constellation
 - In favor of
 - Turn
 - City in Maine
 - Period
 - Valley containing bed of a water-course
 - In what country is the Vatican City located?
 - Diemished
 - Share
 - Masculine name
 - Fleet Spanish vessel of the 16th century
 - Clue
 - Copper or bronze
 - What Mediterranean seaport in Syria is the ancient Sidon?
 - What American poet wrote "The Raven"?
 - Remove
 - Aged
 - Church tax
 - Beverage
 - Old English coins
 - Incalculable periods of time
 - South Yukon (abbr.)
 - In Norse mythology, who was the progenitor of the giants?
 - Vertical side-piece in a door or sash



- What New York fur merchant founded New York's famous Public Library?
- Fitted out with garments
- Perform
- Who is the youngest member of the Supreme Court of the United States?
- French particle
- Near the stern
- Fish with spear-like snout
- Money of account
- Of what European kingdom is Stockholm the capital?
- Vegetable
- Climbing plant of a tropical forest
- Hoisting-machine
- Gentle breeze
- Reiterate
- Back
- Poetic form for ever
- Prior
- Cease to exist
- Whole
- Thing in law

Dividing the Estate

AN important man left a will giving one third of his estate to his young wife and two-thirds to his son, if the baby was a boy, but giving the wife and child one-half each, if the baby was a girl. Legal difficulties arose, when twins were born, a son and a daughter. Can you tell how the estate should be divided?

Answer: The estate should be divided thus: son one-half; wife one-quarter; daughter one-quarter.

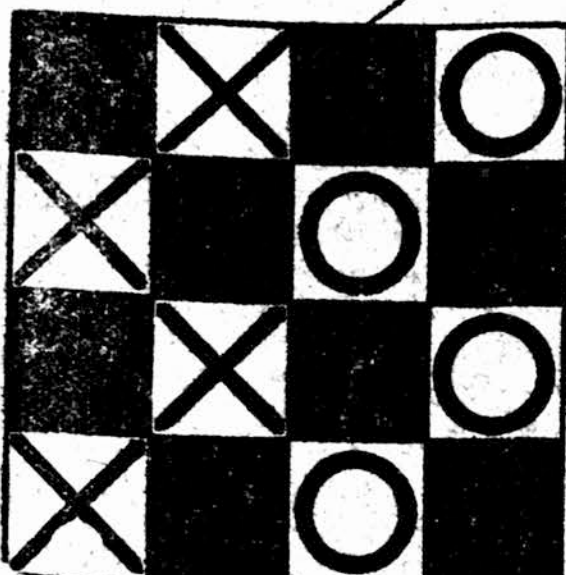
Find Four Fish

S T P P C S B
T O A E U E I E
C R R K R L H

CAN you pull four favorite sporting fish out of this pond?

Answer: BASS, TROUT, PERCH, PICKEREL.

Puzzle of the Baffling Blocks



CHILDREN must play, but child's play is not necessarily simple. Take this block game of Dorothy's. She has arranged sixteen blocks in the form of a checkerboard. She says they can also be arranged in a square having no two X's or no two O's in the same vertical, horizontal, or diagonal row.

Cut the blocks apart and see if you can do this



(For Solutions See
Page 31)

Ease that DRY RASPY throat

Each of these tasty cough drops bathes your throat for 12 to 15 minutes with time-tested, throat-soothing ingredients of Vicks VapoRub.

VICKS MEDICATED
COUGH DROP

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE

Tell It To The
SENTINEL

ARCHITECTURAL RENAISSANCE IN INDIA

(Continued From Page 7)

gineering are insisted upon by the Municipal Authorities. These men work on the old traditional lines, practically live on their works and, generally, carry them out in the closest co-operation with the building owner, who generally purchases his own materials and employs his own labour direct.

The work produced, naturally, varies in merit, but it is, generally speaking, far more interesting than any of the other work carried out in India, not only because those employed thereon are more intimately in touch with their clients' requirements and with the traditionally trained craftsmen, but also because they are free from the contract system, which is still foreign to their somewhat mediaeval outlook and which, as it prevails in India, is generally productive of scamping both in workmanship and material, as well as of much corruption in the way of secret commissions and illicit gratifications at the expense of the employer.

The serious weakness of practitioners of this class is the lack of knowledge that would enable them to deal with the larger problems of modern planning, while their acquaintance with the world progress in the production and marketing of building materials and of up-to-date hygiene and equipment relating to buildings is so slight as to be only dangerous.

These men are never likely to be entrusted with important public works, such as the hospitals, libraries, municipal and Government buildings of India of the immediate future; they will, however, be employed for generations to come on the smaller domestic buildings and the Hindu temples and Mahomedan mosques which are being built to-day in almost, if not quite, the same spirit as of old.

I am afraid, looking back over the past ten years, that, neither our school, nor, our Institute has done anything whatever to help this large section of our professional brothers and that their lot is, if anything, more precarious than ever. I was at one time hopeful that some of the best of them could have been helped and that their contribution to the Architecture of Modern India could have been made more valuable through our encouragement. This hope has not yet been realised, but I still commend the idea to your careful thought and, especially, to that of the younger men from up-country; it might surely be that some sort of partnership with them would be of great mutual benefit not only to the parties concerned, but even to the future Architecture of India as a whole.

Work Of The Bombay School

In other respects the School in Bombay has developed and we have now men entering the School the status of whose parents should at least ensure the Architect in India a place side by side with his professional brothers in law, medicine or accountancy, as well as with the more cognate branches of the Engineering profession. When the School was started as a class for training draftsmen, it was suffering from a serious inferiority complex, but this has entirely disappeared, although I hope that "swelled head" has not replaced it. Anyway, now, it is the student's own fault if he does not maintain the status that has been won, by looking to his own integrity and self-respect which should be among the most priceless possessions of the architectural practitioner.

By April 1941 the Diploma of

the Government of Bombay Architectural Examinations should be on a perfect equality with the standard of the Final R. I. B. A. Examination and except in rare and exceptional cases each man passing it will have gone through all the four graded Examinations.

Clients and employers alike should, by then, have been assured that every man passing that examination, especially after a full course at the Government School, has received an adequate training in his profession, with a nice balance between practical and theoretical knowledge, as well as a grasp of the sociological side of his profession and a sound knowledge of the structural principles of the traditional work which made his predecessors in the past famous throughout the world.

Our Weaknesses

Proud as I am of many of my past students, the successes they have won, the important posts to which they have been appointed and the practices that some of them have built up, I am terribly disheartened at the general lack of comradeship that some of them have exhibited; at the venial temptations to which some of them have fallen victims in their methods of obtaining work and the half-hearted way in which they have supported the Indian Institute of Architects and upheld its dignity. The standard of professional integrity and honesty is equally as important as, if not a thousand times more important than, any mere academical qualifications. It is true that we find, unfortunately, in the world around us solemn pacts and undertakings being lightly dishonoured, but one may be sure that the people responsible for such conduct will pay dearly for it in the end. At any rate, it was not in such a spirit that the greatest achievements of architecture were won. If our trust in dogmas and priestcraft are shaken, that is no reason for losing our hold on principles of honesty nor for neglecting to play the game according to the unwritten rules that have governed it for so long.

Confidence between ourselves and our clients is the basis of our profession and, if that is lost, all our efforts will be entirely in vain.

The status of the profession has been raised to some extent in the last 25 years, but it lies with you to raise it still higher and to see that your fellow practitioners maintain it.

It does not much matter, perhaps, to the handful of Europeans that are left in India, but it does matter a great deal to you younger men just starting your careers. A labourer is worthy of his hire and it is for you to assess your own value in the India that is to be built up in the immediate future; for, if you sell yourselves cheaply by underhand manipulations and by undercutting the rightful demands of your more honourable fellow practitioners, whatever status has been won will soon be lost.

That status has been won on the potential value of your services to the nation, it is for you to consolidate it by absolute straight dealing, by utter dependableness so that your clients may treat you, not as a rather clever sort of draftsmen, but as a friend in whom they can repose absolute confidence in financial as well as in mere technical matters.

The scale of remuneration which has been won by the English professional bodies is only just sufficient, as it applies in India with its lower building values, to enable you to live with self-respect and take your proper place in society. Such remuneration should be demanded openly and in accordance with

"PEER GYNT"

(Continued From Page 4)

ed and sang in the little forest hut. Peer Gynt roamed the world, seeking gold and glory. Slave traffic yielded vast riches to him; shipping idols to India brought more wealth. Often his life hung by a thread; more often he cut the thread of the life of other men. His name was renowned; his prowess was recounted. All the while Solveig was diligent in her work and faithful in her prayers.

Peer followed many vagaries of human life, seeking satisfaction but never finding it. To gain supernatural powers he followed the daughter of the Troll King where the creatures of the underworld spread their nets to catch him. At the crucial test Solveig was praying to God to protect Peer, and he escaped.

Restless years drove Peer to China and then to the new world. Always he pretended to be something untrue; Peer had no philosophy, no sense of values other than material possessions. He stole the robes of a prophet and posed as an oriental teacher. Wearing the trappings of a ruler, he passed himself off as an emperor. But always he was a sham; he knew that he was a sham but still he could not determine what

the spirit as well as the letter of the solemn undertaking that you have all made in joining our Institute, whose very existence depends on the observance of the conditions of professional conduct laid down.

Need For Drastic Self-Discipline

It is absolutely essential to the well-being to the profession as a whole that no black-leg should be allowed to remain in our Institute and that all such should be drummed out with ignominy. There can be no sense of satisfaction with any system of Architectural Education that has failed to drive home to the consciousness of those who have to take advantage of it these vital principles of professional morality.

I am sorry to close on a note of despondency, but I only do so in order that you may know where I consider the weakness lies and that you may seek means to remedy it.

It seems to me what is needed is a drastic self-discipline.

Let every member, directly he obtains a commission, get his client to sign a form registering the fact and making the terms and remuneration clear and let a duplicate form be registered with the Institute; such a procedure is straightforward and sound business and law. It would avoid many of the irregularities that now lead to misunderstanding between ourselves, our clients and our fellow members; it would stabilize fees and present the iniquitous custom now frequently prevailing of clients consulting several architects in the hope of getting something for nothing. It would make it possible for an architect to sue the client for the recovery of his fees on this basis of the contract then made and registered with our Institute and it would bring everything "into the open" which is a healthy environment instead of keeping it as a "hole and corner" transaction with the suggestion of "dirt and unhealthiness."

In exactly the same way our salaried members could register the terms of their employment and so safeguard its proper fulfilment.

Again I ask you to address your minds to this important problem fearlessly and, even, at the expense of jeopardising some of our weaker brethren, it would be better to have half the number in our Institute and be sure of their loyalty than to harbour those who may prove a weakness, if not a danger, to our professional reputation.

he really was or what he wanted to be.

One undeviating interest followed throughout all these years, Peer's pursuit of women. This life began to pall with increasing years and Peer thought of home. Converting his property into cash, he started for Norway. It was Christmas time and the seamen talked of their homes and families until the wealthy passenger screamed at them to stop chattering about Christmas.

A storm descended upon the ship as it neared the coast. In the raging sea the vessel crashed and all hands were thrown into the water; Peer saved himself by hanging onto a raft. Nearby in the roaring storm Peer saw the bobbing head of a sailor; there was room for only one man on the raft and when the seamen tried to save himself, Peer pushed him back. As he sank to his death the man cried the names of his wife and children.

Safe ashore Peer sought his home. No one recognized him and he stood around and listened as men discussed him. They told tales of his youth in the manner of community legends.

Some word reminded Peer of Solveig. Of her he had not thought in many years. He started for the hut in the forest. Approaching the place he heard a voice singing a song of love and home-coming. In the doorway stood Solveig, old, feeble, and blind. He spoke to her.

Holding out her arms she cried, "It is you Peer, come to me."

Falling on his knees Peer wept for a life thrown away, wept for happiness overlooked, but Solveig wiped his tears away saying, "But you have been a good man, Peer."

"No!" he cried, "how could I be called a good man when I have done all manner of evil things?"

Solveig's answer is perhaps the answer to all the doubts and hopes of love, "In my love and hopes for you."

Peer Gynt remained the rest of his life with Solveig in the simple hut in the forest where Solveig spent her days in joyous singing.

IBSEN FOUNDED MODERN DRAMA

"Ibsen is the supreme dramatist of the last one hundred fifty years," writes John Macy in his book "The Story of the World's Literature."

For years Ibsen's plays were not fully understood. Because they challenged the order of affairs, people called him radical and dangerous. Later readers saw that the plays were not anti-Christian but intensely Christian.

Ibsen's personal life was never filled with exciting activity. Detached from the turmoil of life he fed his plays from his imagination. His genius was first that of a poet, then of a playwright.

Early in his married life Ibsen requested a pension from Norwegian Government which was refused. In protest he exiled himself to Italy; immediately the pension was granted.

His method of writing was meticulous. He first wrote a biography of every character in his play up to the opening scene. Consequently he wrote a vast amount of material that was never published. Ibsen discarded everything in the play that did not portray character and build atmosphere. Someone once spoke to him of Hedda Gabler to which the writer replied, "Why I know things about that woman that the world doesn't dream of."

Ibsen lived from 1828 until 1906, giving to his native land the glory of founding modern drama.



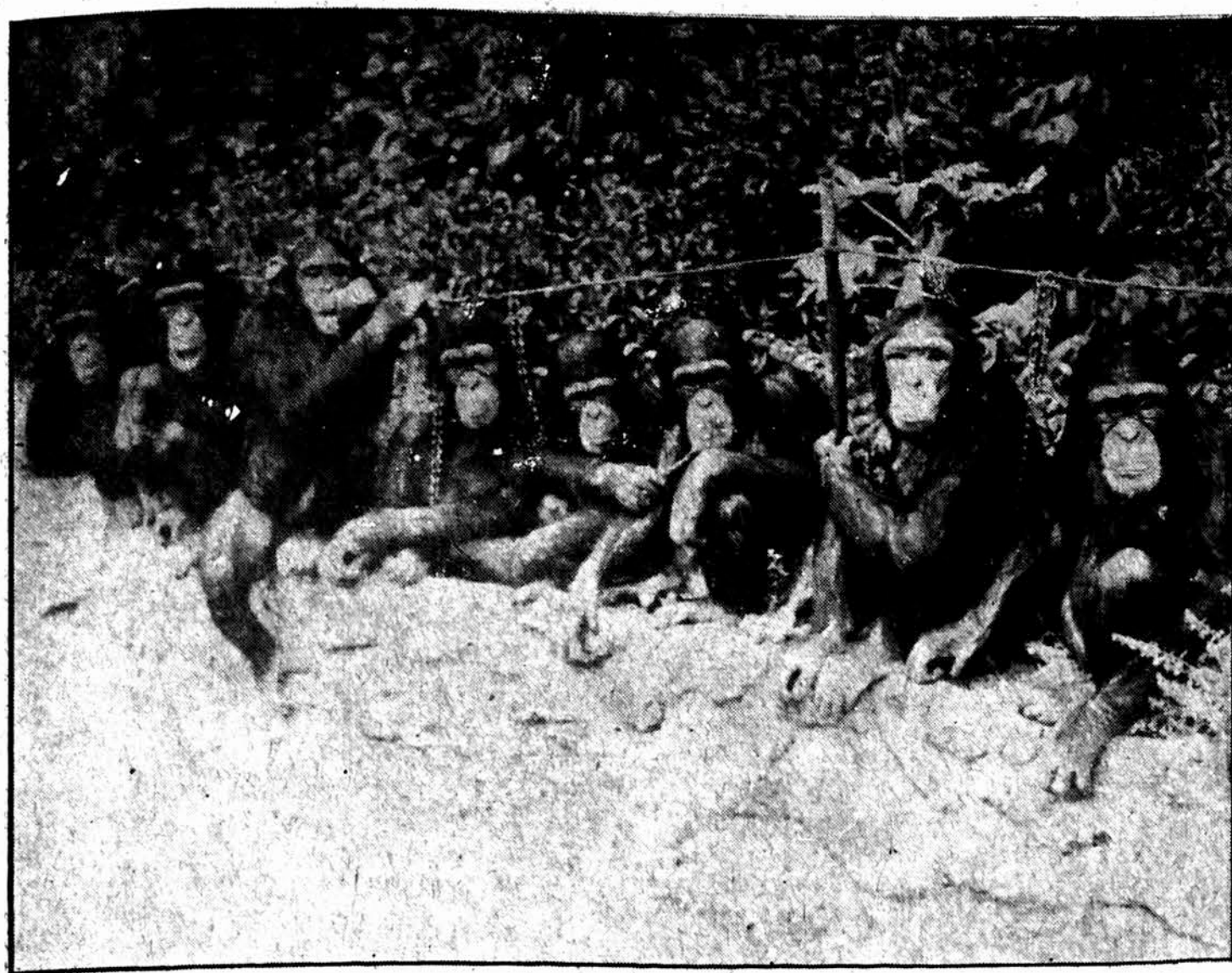
A Santhal Home.
(Photo by Vinod Naruli).



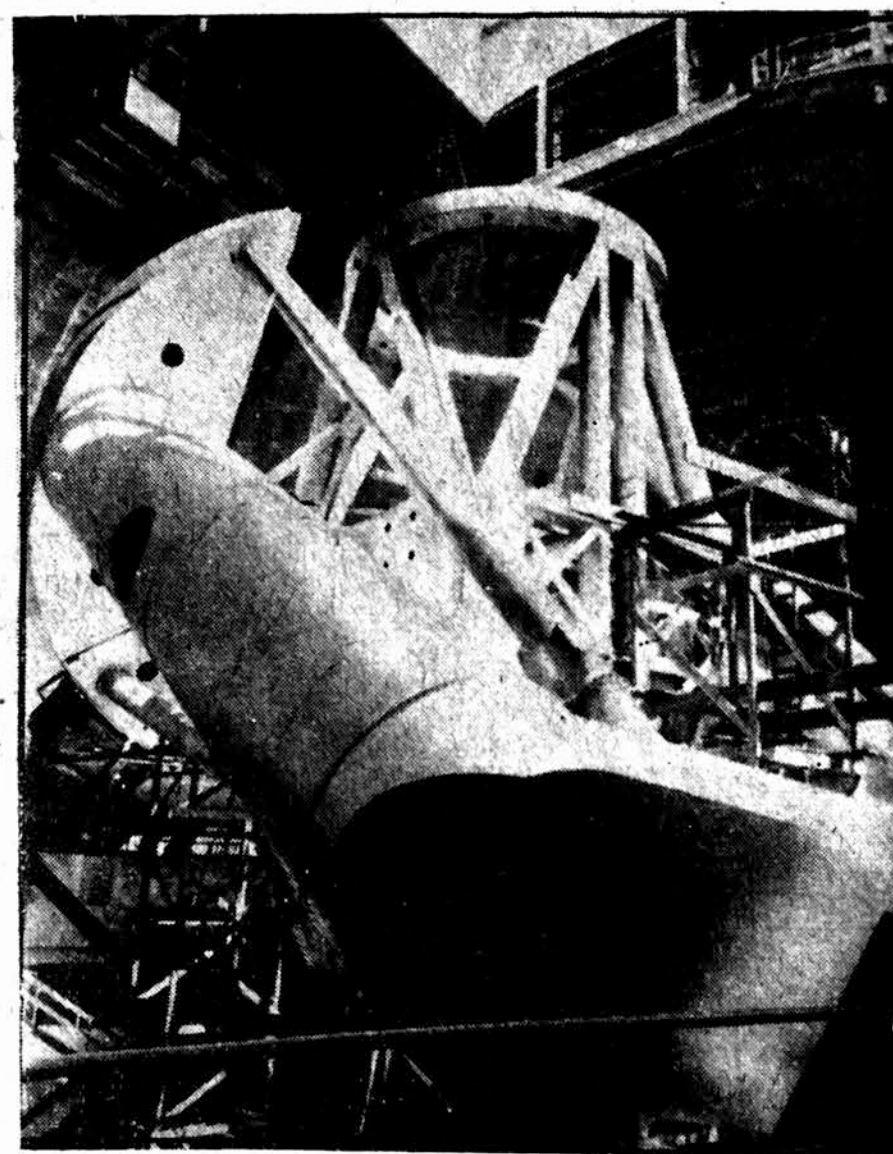
French "Poilus" load their gun "somewhere" in captured German territory.



Troops in France's famed Maginot Line, now manned at full strength, were entertained by a couple of girl dancers from Paris. Photo shows: Maginot Line soldiers in a Cafe Cabaret. The decorations provided "eat' drink and be merry ..." Note the English word "Welcome" on the side of the coffin lying at the feet of a surrealist "death".



"Wall-flowers": Seeming all set for mischief, eight chimpanzees squat in a row on the wall at the London Zoo.



The huge yoke and mounting that will support the new world's largest telescope in the new Mt. Palomar Observatory. The gigantic 200 inch mirror for the telescope alone weighs 18 tons.

Introducing the TUNGSRAM "KRYPTON"



Stocked by
ALL GOOD DEALERS

VOLKART BROS.
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5 Books FREE

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